THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 85 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Issue Is Still Clear

But Social Relief Cloudy

While Labor Looks Stormy

¶ **Support stiffens** and opposition grows as the crumbs are swept up in the aftermath of President Roosevelt's victory dinner discussion of the judicial augmentation plan. But neither the President's talk nor subsequent pro and con analyses have altered the issue nor the measurable weight of alignments for and against. This week the people of the United States will be given the opportunity to do a deal of mental fletcherizing. Lifted to a plane of unselfish, impersonal, right-moraled reasoning the results of their communal thinking would place an immeasurable weight on the scale for righteous legislation—the only kind of legislation under which a democracy can long thrive.

¶ **Briefly the issue** is this: Those who oppose the plan take the stand that the protective agency of the Supreme Court would be in danger of nullification if possible influence over the judiciary were granted the Executive. Supporters of the plan, impatient at the delay and possible defeat involved in seeking a constitutional amendment, urge a right-of-way through present Supreme Court barriers for the attainment of greater facilities for federal legislation in fields of social reform.

¶ **Sentiments may sway**, but the issue resolves itself into the simple question of whether any Executive shall be granted such influence over the judicial branch of government as the court reorganization plan is obviously designed to secure. The chips will fall all about that mark this week. . . . They'll not change the issue; but the issue might vastly change America.

¶ **As to the Supreme Court** itself: The nine august weighers of the Constitution are now forgathered in Washington's new Supreme Court building. Before the court presently come two issues: the constitutional status of the National Labor Relations Act and the Washington statute fixing minimum wages for women. With mass industries crying for adjustment, the Administration turns to the contemplation of labor legislation. It is a difficult position for the judiciary. If opinions are favorable, some commentators will say that pressure did it. If unfavorable, other commentators will say the same thing. Probably the court will go on as before, trying to carry out its traditional function of interpreting law rather than social needs.

¶ **Speaking of social needs**, the legislative branch of government begins the week with definite recognition of that subject forced upon it, since a number of House Democrats, taking their cue from the recent protests of six governors against a 150,000 reduction in WPA rolls, begin agitation for a continuance of federal work relief as an attack on unemployment. The motivating idea, which is being recognized by the Administration and needs to be recognized by the public generally, is contained in a statement signed by 16 Democratic representatives:

"It must be a principle of American Government that every citizen who is able and willing to work shall have work." The ideal of work for everyone presupposes that everyone is as willing to give work and pay for work as he is to profit by work. Otherwise there seems to be an unfortunate obstacle of finance. Mr. Roosevelt indicates that to balance the budget by June, 1938, it will be necessary to keep relief appropriations within $1,500,000,000. Yet, WPA now spends about $140,000,000 a month. Obviously the attainment of "work for all" means work for all.

¶ **That work is not** the only aim of those who work is apparent in the pitched battle now going on for control of organized labor, as forces for the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. meet in Washington to accentuate the unionization campaign. John L. Lewis's cohorts, now claiming some 2,000,000 members, indicate that their next goal will be the enrollment of 1,250,000 workers in the textile industry; while William Green and a corps of organizers map plans to enlist workers in the agricultural, gas station, aluminum, cereal and cement industries. Meanwhile, strikes harass scores of business and industrial plants. As each new development marks the battle line, two conclusions are apparent: First, that labor must be brought to a realization of its responsibilities and second, that industry must face the inevitability of a just collective bargaining system. With such horses good trading seems indicated.

¶ **The International Committee on Raw Materials** meets in Geneva to consider methods whereby distribution of the world's basic commodities may exalt the valleys and level the heights of trade between the "have" and the "have not" nations. They plan to keep chariots of peaceful world relations from bogging down in the sink holes of commerce. When diplomats and economists turn to building highways for peace—why that's the high way!

Budget Balancing and the New Deal

Deficit Financing Viewed as Major Cause of Inflation Dangers

Debt Still Mounts

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — It would take a first-rate student of character to describe the relationships between the New Deal and its own Treasury Department today in Washington. It is something like a marriage—a marriage between a dull but dazzled business man and a Leading Lady with expensive tastes. Or perhaps it would be better to put it the other way round; it is a sensible country housewife who knows that a dollar is a dollar coupled to a national celebrity with a penchant for Eating his Cake. She is proud of her mate, of course, but she does wish he wouldn't run up such bills! That, at least, seems to be one aspect of the Treasury-New Deal relationship today.

By Treasury I mean all the financial officers of the Government—the men whose job is to keep the budget balanced and the Administration out of the bailiffs' court. No wonder fiscal seats have always seemed particularly uncomfortable. There was Lewis Douglas and half a dozen others who departed. The job carries for many a personal conflict, too—a conflict between a sense of economy and sympathy for expensive social reforms. It occurs, furthermore, just at a crucial time when an extraordinary race is under way, a race that touches everybody in the United States and a good many outside it, but which is understood by only a fraction of those most deeply affected. This is the matter of inflation. It is a toss-up still who will get to the finish line first, in America, social reform or inflation. America's economy today is like a bouncing ball. It has hit the floor of depression and is rebounding back toward the ceiling. Hitting the ceiling would be as dangerous for many as was the initial slump. The Treasury would like to halt the ball halfway and place it safely on a table, or something. The first step toward doing that is to balance the budget, for it is this deficit financing that is causing most of the trouble.

Serious Problems

These, you see, are serious problems. This is what happens when a country mouse of a Treasury marries a National Figure. Human relationships may be treated as comedy or tragedy. In this instance the statistical facts are not very reassuring. They are not amusing at all. The country has an all-time peak debt of $34,500,000,000. The budget hasn't been balanced since 1930. Parenthetically, it wasn't balanced in Mr. Hoover's last couple of years. Here are the figures for fiscal years:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Deficit
1931	901,959,000
1932	3,147,919,000
1933	3,043,236,000
1934	2,989,496,000
1935	3,575,357,000
1936	4,763,841,000
1937 est.	2,600,000,000

In the face of these figures the country can take the gloomy view or the rosy view. Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina took the gloomy view recently in the course of the debate on the first deficiency relief appropriation. In three years and ten months, he pointed out, Congress has appropriated $9,500 millions for relief, and for relief and recovery combined $14,000 millions.

Relief Costs Mount

"—And we are spending more money today than when the A. F. of L. estimate of unemployed was 9,000,000 higher than today," he told the Senate.

This is the gloomy view, and there are plenty of those who take it. The optimistic view has no stronger exemplar than Mr. Roosevelt himself. It is predicated primarily upon the upswing of business and bounding national incomes. This has been lifted from the $38,000,000,000 1932 low to $60,000,000,000 today, and this year is confidently expected to reach $66,000,000,000 or $68,000,000,-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the seventh.

Need for Boom Control in Era of Recovery Is Stressed

Economy Opposed

Egypt Files Request To Join League

20 Nations Unite With Iraq in Invitation to Become Member

Vote in May Likely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 8—Formal request for admission to the League was received at the Secretariat today.

Twenty countries have notified the Secretary-General that they associate themselves with the invitation of the Government of Iraq urging Egypt to apply for League membership.

Britain, like Iraq, has made a direct approach to the Egyptian Government on this subject. The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which became effective last December, rendered Egypt eligible for League membership.

Iraq's Invitation

Iraq's Foreign Minister, Naji al Asil, notified the League Secretariat that its cordial invitation had been addressed to the Cairo Government, with the statement that Egypt's intention to join the League "has given the Royal Iraqi Government the greatest satisfaction. Her entry into the League will be a contribution to the stability and peace of the world, and especially the Near and Middle East, which Iraq, linked with Egypt by a common tradition and civilization, particularly welcomes. It is an event which my Government is convinced no country would wish to see postponed longer than is unavoidable.

"Members of the League, including Iraq, have recently established once more in unequivocal terms the supreme importance which they attach to the universality of the League. This much-desired end is even now engaging the attention of the committee established by the last Assembly to consider means for improving the application of the principles of the Covenant.

The accession of a new member at this time would give an impetus to the pursuit of the principal aims set forth in the Covenant, namely, international co-operation and international peace and security. Egypt's accession will be the more encouraging because of her geographical position and because she has already shown by her adhesion to the Pact of Paris her community of ideals with members of the League, while in the social and economic spheres her collaboration with them has long been unstinting and untiring."

Neighborliness

In view of the special ties binding Iraq and Egypt together, Mr. Asil goes on, the Iraqi Government has felt itself "in duty bound" to invite the Egyptian Government to seek membership. It further asks for the earliest consideration to be given to Egypt's application.

Though no date has yet been fixed, May is being spoken of here as a suitable month in which to hold a special session of the Assembly to deal with the application. It is hoped that agreement on the question of abolishing capitulations (foreign courts) in Egypt will have been reached at the conference at Montreux in April.

The other obstacle to the admission of Egypt, namely Italy's desire to have her empire over Ethiopia officially recognized by the League is expected to be surmounted by a compromise in which the Assembly refuses to accept the credentials of Emperor Haile Selassie's envoy on the ground that he does not represent "a government-in-being" on Ethiopian territory.

Chrysler and Chevrolet Hit By New Automobile Strikes; Rift Within Labor Widens

Chrysler Rejects Union Demands on Bargaining Issue

Map Textile Plan

By the Associated Press

Strikes were called in all major Detroit plants of the Chrysler Corporation by the United Automobile Workers of America today after the corporation rejected the union demand for sole bargaining rights for all the workers. Announcement was made by Richard T. Frankensteen, union organizing director.

Coincidentally, a sit-down strike affecting more than 5000 Hudson Motor Car Company workers closed several departments of the Hudson plant at Detroit. Conferences have been in progress for several days, with the workers' demands similar to those pressed upon the rest of the industry.

The peculiar problems of administering a labor settlement truce were illustrated at Flint, Mich., today when a strike in the Chevrolet motor assembly division closed four plants. Apparently the grievance was a charge of excessive speedup—which is a major subject included in the General Motors settlement negotiations at Detroit.

The terms of speed-up control are presumed to have been already arranged, but cannot be made public until the entire settlement is completed. Thus the Flint difficulties had the aspect of a temporary difficulty, occasioned by the delays arising out of the negotiating process.

At New York, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the conflict between the Federation and the Committee for Industrial Organization went far deeper than a dispute over vertical or horizontal unionism. The Federation stood for the orderly progress of unionism, and the C. I. O for the methods of radicalism and confusion, he charged

A Widening Rift

Simultaneously, opposing forces in the battle for control of organized labor gathered in Washington to intensify unionization campaigns.

Their deliberations presaged a widening in the bitter rift between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Enrollment of some 1,250,000 workers of the far-flung textile industry under the C. I. O. banner was regarded the next goal of John L. Lewis' group, whose leaders already claim approximately 2,000,000 members in several industries.

Green Maps Campaign

Elsewhere in the Capital, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and 50 seasoned organizers mapped plans for enlisting the support of workers in the agricultural, gasoline station, aluminum, cereal and cement industries, and fighting the C. I. O. all along the line.

Officials of the United Textile Workers, who claim approximately 75,000 members, considered the possibility of the sit-down strike as a weapon in an impending drive in Southern cotton mills and in the woolen and worsted industry. Mr. Lewis and his aides were expected to study the textile campaign and projected unionization of all workers in the oil industry.

C. I. O. leaders claimed several victories over the weekend, including:

1. The defection of the Aluminum Workers Union's largest unit, at the New Kensington, Penna., plant of the Aluminum Company of America, from the A. F. O. L. ranks.
2. Recognition of a C. I. O.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Wide World

Matthew Woll

Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor

Nationalization Plan for Arms Spurs Debate

Naval Program Stirs Publicity Barrage by Rival Group

Nye Sponsors Move

Shipbuilders Charge Program Would Only Speed Arms Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The controversy over nationalization of armaments manufacturing in the United States is in a signficant stage this week. Both sides to the controversy, Senate liberals on the one hand and private industry on the other, unlimbered heavy publicity batteries here today in an opening skirmish over the issue of taking the business of making arms, and with it the profit, entirely out of private hands.

The immediate issue in view by both sides is the building of two new battleships for the United States Navy. Under existing law one would be built in a private shipyard and one in a government-owned navy yard. Private industry hopes to retain this system, but Senate liberals are determined to make these two battleships an opening wedge to complete nationalization of arms manufacture.

With this ultimate objective the leaders of the nationalization movement are introducing in Congress this week legislation which would authorize the Government to build for itself not only warships, but also armor plate for such ships, guns, powder and shells. Sensing a crucial stage in the controversy, the National Council of American Shipbuilders immediately moved to head off this attack by making public today a detailed analysis of the basic issue in which they contend that complete nationalization of shipbuilding would:

1. "Weaken the effectiveness of the United States Navy."
2. "Speed rather than retard the world rearmament race because of local political pressure which would be exerted to keep these government yards in full-scale operation."

Senator Nye Replies

To the arguments of the shipbuilders Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, retorted that the legislation he will introduce with the approval of his colleagues on the Munitions Investigating Committee is necessary to end "racketeering" uncovered during the committee's studies, that it will make production of ships and munitions more efficient and cheaper, that it would "eliminate profiteering" and that "the army and navy should be masters in their own house and free from outside pressure for orders and help in foreign sales.

With Senator Nye are the other members of the majority of the committee, Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, and Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington.

The extent of their strength in Congress on this question at issue is uncertain, but it is generally doubted that they can gain a majority for their proposals unless they obtain quite unexpected backing from the Administration. The strength of the support for neutrality legislation is by no means a measure of the potential support for arms nationalization, although the same ultimate objective—removal of incentives to war—is advanced by supporters of both.

Time for Action

Shipbuilders themselves are anxious to separate nationalization of munitions from shipbuilding, contending that the function they perform of merely turning out the ship itself is not munitions manufacturing. However, the Nye group is particularly anxious to put warship construction in government yards on the assumption that since it is the most important and expensive portion of the armaments business it provides the biggest profits to private industry and therefore gives private industry the biggest incentive for favoring heavy rearmament. They assert that if private industry were denied any possible profit from arms manufacturing the demand for a larger navy and more powerful army would noticeably subside.

They maintain, further, that the time for such action is definitely at hand. With Britain embarked on a vast naval expansion program the "big navy" group in this country is beginning a campaign for an American response in order to maintain "a navy second to none" and the formula of "parity" with England. If any such naval program is undertaken by the United States, Senator Nye and his colleagues believe it will be because of the interest which the steel and shipbuilding industries have in it and not because British construction is any measure of American naval needs.

Charges of Nye Group

The Nye group attempts to strengthen its case against the shipbuilder by the following considerations or contentions:

Examination has revealed that the failure of the 1927 Geneva Naval Disarmament Conference is partially attributable to William B. Shearer, lobbyist, who was acting for and in the pay of large steel and shipbuilding interests.

Private shipyards made profits of as high as 36.9 per cent on four United States Navy cruisers for which the contracts were let in 1927.

Bethlehem Steel Gets Demand For CIO Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Penna., March 8—Formal demand for recognition of the Committee for Industrial Organization as the official bargaining agency for members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America and for a minimum wage scale of $5 a day is before the Bethlehem Steel Corporation management here today. More than 2000 of the corporation's employees are back of the demand, according to Miles M. Sweeney, organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization in this district.

"End of Company"

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is going to have to sign a contract with the Amalgamated "whether they want to or not." Garfield Lewis, sub-regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, told an overflow meeting of workers here last night.

More applause sounded through the meeting place when Mr. Lewis declared that members of the amalgamated were "burying the company union today."

The meeting voted unanimously to present the union recognition and minimum-wage demand to the company.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation was seen today as "sitting tight," spokesmen for the company saying when this was written that there were no new developments.

Union Pushes Drive

The corporation already has agreed to comply with the wage and hour adjustments demanded by the strikers, leaving only the union recognition question open.

The forces for industrial unionism, meanwhile, were carrying their organization campaign into a dozen mill towns in the heart of the steel industry. Meanwhile, too, proponents of the company union system of employee representation were discussing ways and means to combat the "outside" unionization campaign by the Committee for Industrial Organization and to preserve their own formula for dealing with the management.

Australia Rejects Federal Authority In Trade and Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic., March 8—States rights won over extension of federal powers in the Australian referendums on control of aviation and marketing. Both of these extensions of federal authority had been rejected in the courts—control of aviation by the High Court of Australia, and control of marketing on an appeal to the Privy Council in London.

Four of the six states voted against control of aviation and this proposal was thereby rejected, although it had a popular majority of 1,502,237 to 1,359,276, with the vote three fourths completed and not enough votes not in to change the result.

The marketing proposal was defeated in all six states by a majority of 1,811,466 against to 952,385 for.

Pamphlet Sent to Voters

Previous to the ballot on March 6 every one of the 4,200,000 voters in the Commonwealth received a 16-page pamphlet setting forth the arguments for and against the two proposals.

The Federal Attorney General, Robert G. Manzies, in arguing for federal rights in the field of civil aviation, said:

"Doesn't it seem to you quite ludicrous that an instrument of transport so flexible, so incapable of being kept within narrow geographical limits, should be still, in many ways, subject to six different sets of laws in the six different states of Australia and to a further set of Commonwealth laws?"

The case against the Government's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Supreme Court Again Delays Deciding on Important Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Supreme Court once more refrained today from handing down opinions on any important subjects.

The repeated abstention of the court from deciding any of the gravely controversial matters before it—especially the Washington State minimum wage law appeal, which was argued in December—leads some observers to the conclusion that the court may be refraining from feeding the flames of controversy, one way or another.

The Wagner Labor Act cases were argued about a month ago—about the usual length of time has now elapsed when a decision on an important case may be expected. But the Washington state minimum wage law, which presents in even more difficult form the arguments of the New York law, has run long past the normal time for decision.

It was the New York minimum wage decision—by which the court in a five-to-four opinion declared the state law unconstitutional—that created the so-called "no-man's land" in which neither state nor Federal Government appeared to be able to legislate. The decision was criticized, tacitly at least, by former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and others who are now defending the court.

Is It a Court Dilemma?

The court's position on the Washington case therefore strikes legal students as being somewhat difficult. If it reaffirms the New York decision, the arguments that emerged last June and which led to Governor Landon's telegram to the Republican convention are thought likely to flare up again. The lower court in this instance—unlike the New York case—decided for the law. But if the Supreme Court approves the Washington law, it will be charged with having reversed itself as a result of political pressure. In either event, therefore, the tribunal's position leads to complications which some observers think is one cause for deferring decisions.

While the court was refraining from making important decisions—the Senate Judiciary Committee met and formulated plans for the hearings that begin Wednesday. Proponents will be heard first. No federal judges—including Supreme Court justices—will be invited to testify, but if any desire to do so they will be welcomed. Judge William Denman of San Francisco has already given notice of his wish to testify in behalf of the bill.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Jospeh T. Robinson charged that chain letters and women's clubs are being used in what he called an "unfair" campaign against the plan.

Reads Letters in Case

He read letters sent to him showing the nature of this campaign. A snowball system by which each correspondent was asked to get ten friends to write to their representatives in Congress was particularly abhorrent to the Senator from Arkansas.

"There's nothing unlawful about this," he said. "But it is obviously an effort to overwhelm Congress with letters that are prompted. That isn't all—the Republican clubwomen are doing the same thing. They have that right, but their letters reaching me indicate an effort to mislead the public."

Labor's Nonpartisan League, meeting with some 600 delegates here today, unanimously endorsed President Roosevelt's program and asked Congress for immediate legislation. Speeches by Edward F. McGrady,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Tokyo Seeks to Mollify China

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—Japan disavowed any intention of territorial aggression in China today and pledged herself to a new policy built on a keystone of "equality" in dealing with her great continental neighbor.

Foreign Minister Naotake Sato launched Japan on the "New Deal" for China to the cheers of a Parliament stirred by his announcement.

Japan, he declared in a maiden speech on his policy, must abandon her superiority complex in order ever to readjust her long-strained relations with China.

On that principle of "a fresh start on the basis of equality," he asserted that he would build the policy of Japan's Foreign Office which he has just taken over.

Newspapers throughout the empire displayed Mr. Sato's speech as heralding a turning point in Sino-Japanese relations.

Territorial Ambitions Denied

"Japan has no territorial ambitions in China," Mr. Sato stressed, labeling as "imaginary" any fear Japan intended to "go beyond the Great Wall and extend its influence to Central or South China."

"Japan respects Chinese interests and wishes to shake hands with them economically," he declared. "That is the only way Japan can expand there."

Japan, he said, might as well recognise China's demands for equality with Japan.

"We must do something definite," he told the House of Representatives, "to improve our present unfavorable relations with China, which are highly disadvantageous to both countries."

Mr. Sato, who resigned as Ambassador to France to accept the Foreign Affairs post in the compromise cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, indicated that the new policy was dictated by economic necessity.

Aside from the fact that Japan's former policy of infiltration in China has not worked out, Mr. Sato said Japan's attitude has caused unsatisfactory relations with other world powers.

Clash With British

"Recently," he declared, for example, "Japan has clashed with British economic and trade interests in China.

"It is unwise for Japan to cause anxiety to other powers with interests in China and it will be best for Japan to follow a peaceful course of co-operating with other nations."

The Foreign Minister touched but lightly on his policy toward the Soviet Union.

The present lack of cordiality between Japan and Russia, Mr. Sato declared, would be greatly improved if the Comintern—the Communist international with headquarters in Moscow—could be eliminated.

After hearing the Foreign Minister's declaration of policy the House of Representatives formally passed Japan's revised budget, allotting the Army and Navy more than half of the ¥788,300,000 total, and sent it to the House of Peers without modification.

The budget, which gained first approval during a brief session Saturday by the House sitting as a committee of the whole, was expected to pass the upper House after debate.

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Coronation Rooms For Modest Purses Listed by London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—American and overseas visitors for the coronation now need fear no difficulty in finding accommodation at reasonable rates in London, Mr. Hugh W. K. Wontner, secretary of the newly-formed Coronation Accommodation Committee set up with the authority of the British Government, declared, when he officially opened his offices at 11 Southampton row, London.

The immediate function of the committee, which is under the chairmanship of Mr. George Reeves-Smith, managing director of the Savoy Hotel Company and chairman of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain, is to establish a register for all available accommodation in London and Greater London, and to receive from hotels and boarding houses inquiries for such accommodation as they themselves cannot provide.

The committee has already received offers of more than 3000 bedrooms. Through the committee, accommodation can be provided for long or short periods, particularly for periods of from three to seven days. Accommodation will also be available for parties of 10 or more. All rooms obtained through the committee will be at a reasonable price, according to the standard, and service and breakfasts will be provided.

Coronation scaffolding awaits May's gay coloring: Page 3.

Economics in the News

Behind the Steel Agreement—How the Great Industry Came to Terms With John L. Lewis and the C. I. O.—How Labor Leader Kept the Faith

By H. B. E.

For the sake of the record the circumstances surrounding Big Steel's agreement with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization may be set down. A pretty story is being circulated that Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, brought the two parties together. Without derogating at all from the part that Mrs. Taylor played in the negotiations, the story does less than justice to Mr. Taylor. The fact is that Mr. Taylor made the first move. Just before Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Taylor happened to be dining in a Washington hotel a few tables away from Mr. Lewis. Half-way through the meal Mr. Taylor said to his wife, as I hear the story in reliable circles, "If you will excuse me, I will go over and say how-de-do to John Lewis." Mrs. Taylor said, "I wish you would bring him over. I would like to meet John Lewis myself." This was done and, after the conversation, Mr. Lewis said, "Why should we not meet like this again?" Mr. Taylor replied, "My door will always be open to you," or words to that effect.

¶ ¶ ¶

Another story has it that it was the younger men on the corporation's directorate who backed up Mrs. Taylor's interposition. In the last year or two the board has no longer been the "15 old men." Presiding over the destinies of "Big Steel" nowadays, there are men in their thirties and forties in addition to some of the old guard.

One of the juniors, however, would not have it that they had forced recognition of John Lewis over the protecting heads of their seniors. When Mr. Taylor reported his conversation with John L. Lewis, and asked, "Shall we begin formal negotiations?" The first voice to say "Of course!" as I hear the story, came from—J. P. Morgan, whose firm was responsible for the creation of the United States Steel Corporation, and who sat on the board in the days when Judge Gary was laying down a "permanent" policy against labor organization by "outsiders." There was not a dissentient from either the seniors or the juniors.

In the industry itself—that is, outside the United States Steel Corporation—there were plenty of protests when word was passed around that the long-fought step was about to be taken. It is true that the protests came from seniors. The strange fact is that they were uttered mainly by men who had worked themselves up from the bottom in the steel industry. But the other steel concerns found that "Big Steel" had made up its mind, and that there would be no turning back.

¶ ¶ ¶

Without prejudice—as they say in legal documents—to any future problems that may arise, the exchange of compliments between Mr. Lewis and the steel men seems to be sincere. What Mr. Lewis thinks of Mr. Taylor has already been published. What the board thinks of Mr. Lewis is equally interesting. The characteristic about Mr. Lewis that has made a particular impression upon the corporation is that he is a man of his word.

Negotiations were entered into on a mutual pledge of secrecy. They were in progress at the height of the General Motors strike. It can readily be imagined that, if the news had leaked out, it would have hastened the agreement reached under Governor Murphy's auspices. Instead, however, of "spilling the beans" in some day or other, John L. Lewis leaned over backward in abiding by his pledge, referring publicly to "the crouching lion in the pathway of labor," meaning the steel industry.

Many employers feel that labor organizations sign contracts with their tongues in their cheeks. Confidence in John L. Lewis's word, however, seems to rule at 71 Broadway. What one hears about the labor leader nowadays makes one wonder whether one is hearing aright—so changed is the attitude toward the man. "A miracle," as Walter Lippmann says, has really been "enacted."

Woll Holds C. I. O. Success Would Spell Business Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Success by John L. Lewis in his campaign for unionization of workers after the formula of the Committee for Industrial Organization as opposed to that of the American Federation of Labor would effect a big change in the whole organization of industry, in the opinion of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation.

Meanwhile, however, changes of importance already have occurred in the labor field as a result of the new uses of mass picketing, Mr. Woll holds. This form of picketing he sees as "a militaristic conception," with the American Federation of Labor method of "persuading" other workers not to take jobs having given way to "prevention."

"The future will tell whether communistic methods and socialistic tendencies will increase or whether we shall get back to an understanding founded on agreement and carried out by contract," Mr. Woll declared in an address here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis, organizer of the Committee for Industrial Organization and leader in the new and fast-growing movement in labor, was seen by Mr. Woll as "consciously or unconsciously . . . a propagandist for communist activity."

The fight within labor was "no longer a clash of personalities" between Mr. Lewis and William Green, president of the federation, he declared.

Mr. Woll held, however, that had Mr. Lewis not been in the picture at the beginning of the strike in organized labor, "today's situation would not exist." On the other hand, if either of these leaders was removed, the struggle, he said, would go on to its conclusion, "whatever that may be."

Dictatorial Trend

The tactics of the Committee for Industrial Organization will determine the conclusion, Mr. Woll continued, holding that these tactics would subject rank-and-file membership of the Lewis commitee to its leadership, which he saw as "tending toward a dictatorial policy."

"I do not derogate the reasoned settlements achieved," he said, "but no one knows to what extent the rank and file in the automobile and steel unions were represented.

"Clearly, no one can tell whether the organization is permanent. So far it has not been built on a regular dues-paying system. It is possible that any success gained without an understanding being developed will turn out to be only successes for the organization—not for the membership."

Mr. Woll saw "a new philosophy" as having developed in the "sit-down" strike. It was that the workers on a job have a proprietary right to it.

"This might be a passing whim, as in France and Belgium," he said, "but if it is a permanent feature, I see a change in the whole organization of industry."

C. I. O. Outgrowth of N. R. A.

The Committee for Industrial Organization is an outgrowth of the National Recovery Administration, according to Mr. Woll, since, he held, the recovery body "offered Mr. Lewis his first great opportunity in the then moribund United Automobile Workers." He gave Mr. Lewis, a life-long Republican, credit, however, for sincerity in supporting the Roosevelt Administration policies with regard to the National Recovery Administration and the Guffey coal bill, but declared that the activity of the Committee for Industrial Organization was not in line with its original purposes, which he defined as purely educational.

Credit for the agreement between the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union of North America and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of United States Steel, was ascribed by Mr. Woll to the American Federation of Labor rather than to the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. In support of this, he recalled the federation's stand for the Wagner Labor Relations Bill, the Labor Relations Board and the Walsh-Healey Act. This legislation opened the road for settlement between labor and basic industries, he said, indicating that without the federation's assistance, these federal laws would not have been written in the statute books.

"The power of Government today is strong," he said. "Industry is intimidated by Washington and is fearful of consequences unless it bows to the will of authority. When the strike in automobiles came, its leaders naturally turned to the Government, To what degree the Government responded, one must judge for one's self."

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918

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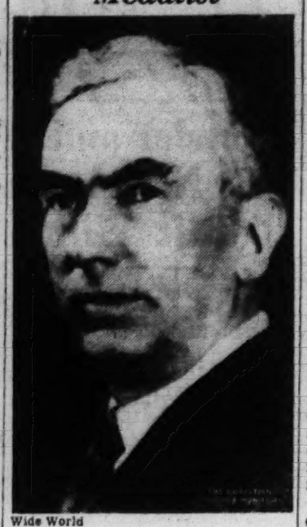

Wide World

Dr. Frank Conrad
Of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Who Will Receive 1936 Lamme Medal From the American Institute of Electrical Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—To Dr. Frank Conrad of the Westinghouse Electric Company, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will award the 1936 Lamme Medal, "for pioneering and basic developments in the fields of electric metering and protective systems."

Dr. Conrad is a native of Pittsburgh, joining the Westinghouse organization when he was 16 in 1880. He has been granted more than 200 patents for discoveries ranging from electrical measuring devices to radio-telegraphy and telephony. He began work on a complete electrical system for automobiles early in 1910 and was an early contributor to the success of radio broadcasting through fundamental research with the transmitting equipment of radio station KDKA.

Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

affiliate as bargaining agency for its members employed at the Braeburn Alloys Steel Company, Pittsburgh, ending a strike of 300 workers.

3. The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's recognition of C. I. O. affiliate as the bargaining agency for the union's members.

Strikes on Wide Front

Meanwhile, strikes harassed scores of business and industrial establishments on the wide front.

At Akron, Ohio, 10,000 employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, who were made idle by the closing of the factory last week, waited for an agreement between company officials and representatives of the United Rubber Workers of America. The union claimed approximately 8000 workers as members and demanded it be recognized as their bargaining agency.

Strikers at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Lebanon (Pennsylvania) plant voted demands that the C. I. O. be recognized as their bargaining agency and that the company institute a minimum wage of $5 a day.

Some 1200 employees of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company returned to work at Detroit pending settlement of a sit-down strike. Agreements over the week end strikes at the following Detroit auto parts companies: Detroit Stamping Company, Zenith Carburetor Company, Timken-Detroit Axle Company and O. & S. Bearing Company.

A C. I. O. field director said at Newark, N. J., the union will seek a contract with the Crucible Steel Company employing approximately 7000 workers.

Special police squads roved the downtown and adjacent districts of Chicago, intent upon preventing violence in the strike that has crippled taxicab transportation. Few Yellow cabs and virtually no Checker machines were seen on Chicago streets. Striking drivers, who demanded wage and other concessions, organized a union designed as a C. I. O. affiliate.

What was termed an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate District Attorney Buron Fitts, noted prosecutor whose most recent action was against sit-down strikers, spurred an intensive manhunt for "novice" gunmen at Los Angeles today.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has announced a 10-cents-an-hour increase for hourly, tonnage and piecework employees. The raise affects skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

000. In 1929, it was $81,000,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt promised a balanced budget in the presidential campaign. In a speech at Pittsburgh and again at Worcester, Mass., he declared that rising receipts would enable the Government to balance its budget within a year or two without new or increased taxes. Mr. Morgenthau has made a similar statement. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, corroborates and supports the idea. Finally, in presenting his budget message after election, Mr. Roosevelt announced that the deficit for 1937-8 would amount to no more than the reduction of the public debt if (1) appropriations for relief and recovery are held down to $1,537,000,000, and (2) Congress provides additional revenue to meet any new expenditures voted, such as outlays for Mr. Wagner's $1,000,000,000 housing program.

Whatever the ultimate accuracy of these forecasts, there can be no doubt that there is a stronger tendency than in the earlier years of the present Administration toward putting federal revenues and expenditures in balance; one senses it at the Treasury, at the White House and among responsible congressional leaders.

Cut in Costs Opposed

The very forces which have been most benefited by the expenditures of the New Deal will present the strongest opposition to reducing costs now. Government relief automatically creates a vested interest which makes the uphill climb to retrenchment harder than the down slope of expenditure. Consequently all indications are today in Washington that the balanced budget will not be sought by reducing expenditures so much as by increasing revenues. The American budgetary chart seems definitely to have been elevated to a new fiscal plateau.

With tendencies toward centralization in government under way and large scale social programs permanently adopted there seems small chance that the budget will ever get back to the old pre-depression days. Instead of annual expenditures of $4,000,000,000, they are more likely to be $7,000,000,000 or over. To the degree that the nation accepts social responsibility its expenditures will mount. A balanced budget will require taxes proportionate to the new scale of living.

In Washington today there is a general feeling that a budgetary balance can be secured without increasing existing taxes at the present time provided no new major commitments occur. One non-recurring item is, of course, the $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus which has finally been added to the national debt. Declining interest rates have compensated largely for rising debt, so far as the immediate burden affects the taxpayer. But the "good old days" of low taxes and modest expenditures may never recur.

Basis of Inflation

The effect of an excess of federal receipts is automatically to lay the basis for inflation. The Government borrows outside the budget and creates new money and new potentialities for credit. The possibilities for good or harm in this policy lie ultimately in the question of degree and in timing. The Administration has consciously followed an easy money policy. The Administration took America off gold and depreciated the currency and, as Winthrop W. Case has written for the Foreign Policy Association "on the whole, currency depreciation effected its purpose." Currency depreciation was the tool most commonly used by countries facing price dislocations, and the cuntries leaving gold made the quickest recovery.

The trouble is that inflation is a dangerous habit-forming drug. Today American industry is in fine fettle; Washington sees consumer goods industries booming; heavy industry active; primary commodity prices advancing by leaps and bounds (Moody's index rose 25 per cent in the last six months of 1936; the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production figure stands at 115, and for farmers, although income is still below 1930, the much-desired price parity has been reached—that is, the farm price index has got back to its old normal ratio with the price of manufactured things. Even with the lag in the building trade, things look rosy enough for almost everybody today, on the production side.

Yet in the face of all encouragement, the expression of Mr. New Deal's housewife in the Treasury today is one of concern and anxiety. Nobody knows better than she that the essential problem of the hour is boom-control. The first way to control a boom is to balance the budget; and she is relieved to see evidences now that this is being approached with the gravity it deserves. Nobody likes idealism and social reform better than Madam Treasury. If the President would only integrate his policies! This $1,000,000,000 Wagner housing bill now: Low-cost housing is a good thing, but private building is just picking up, soon there will be a shortage of labor and possibly of materials; should the Government compete for these with private contractors? Government housing should have come back in 1930! Then again, collective bargaining: the Treasury wants collective bargaining, but it notes with concern that just now it is bringing higher prices, as in steel, when the whole national price-structure is threatened by inflation anyway. These are some of the subtle strains put on the Treasury-New Deal relationship.

Boom control, however, makes enemies. It might be practically countered by higher income and corporate surplus taxes, or by flexible tariff manipulation so as to bring in goods where runaway prices are threatened, but this would irritate the business man and the farmer; it might be partially countered by wage reductions, but this would irritate labor; it might be, and is being, partially countered by integration of federal fiscal policies, better timing of governmental expenditures and the like, but if this halts social experiments, all reformers are irritated. This makes life rather difficult for Madam Treasury.

Recovery and Foreign Affairs

Foreign affairs play a part in it all, too; it is largely a neighborhood matter. Recovery abroad helps dispose of America's goods. Financial co-operation also is necessary. A tri-partite currency agreement with France and England is already in effect. Foreign gold is another problem, and foreign investments in American securities. The Commerce Department has estimated that at the end of 1935 foreign long-term investments in the United States equaled 2$5,000,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bulletin for December, 1936, estimated the amount had then risen to between $6,000,000,000 and $6,500,000,000, of which readily marketable stocks and bonds made up possibly two thirds. It pointed out that most of this big foreign investment was acquired before the depression and a substantial part before the war.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, in a letter of Sept. 2, 1936, expressed apprehension over the effects of sudden withdrawal of foreign funds, to which the Secretary of the Treasury later responded that he felt it should be "no cause for alarm," though requiring "constant and careful attention."

It appears to be the short-term funds which make up the "hot money" referred to by President Roosevelt at a press conference last November, and one of the pending studies of the New Deal is concerned with proper protective safeguards to protect demoralization of American markets by such funds, particularly in the event of possible sudden withdrawals.

A good many Treasury officials feel the real cause for worry is less in possible withdrawals than in the tendency of foreign demand to raise stock prices unduly, and of gold imports to swell excess reserves.

These are some of the problems that face Madam Treasury today. More than ever she feels she sould get co-operation from her husband. She is proud of his revision of the banking laws, of course, his regulation of the stock exchanges, control over issuance of securities, enlightened tariff policy. But there are long hours on end when she wishes somebody had taught him as a boy that you can't get more pennies out of a savings bank than you put in.

Various steps are being taken to head off inflation and here are some of them:

On Aug. 15, 1936, the reserve requirements of member banks were increased 50 per cent, thereby sterilizing some of the idle and excess reserves on which a boom might have fed.

On Jan. 30, 1937 the Treasury ordered a further increase of 33 per cent of existing requirements.

On Dec. 22 the Treasury prepared to "sterilize" all further gold acquisitions in order to keep it from adding to bank reserves on which credit expansion could be built.

In the past year, margin requirements on security loans have been several times increased under the Securities Exchange Act.

Under old reserve requirements each dollar of excess reserves could be made the basis for $12 of credit. Theoretically this meant a possible credit expansion to $30,000,000,000 or $37,000,000,000 at any time between August 1935 and August, 1936. Today excess reserves have dropped from over $3,000,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Nobody can doubt that the Administration is determined to exert control over the forces of recovery. James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, last December told investment bankers recovery "cannot follow the traditional cyclical patterns," and added, "Any interpretation of our national aims as looking for the return of the shallow prosperity of boom days is false."

Duce to Inaugurate 1250-Mile Highway On Visit to Libya

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 8 (AP)—Marshal Italo Balbo, governor of Libya, is to receive Premier Mussolini Thursday on his visit to Libya to inspect Italy's North African territory.

Marshal Balbo has just completed his third year as governor of the Italian possession.

Marshal Balbo has marshalled his military forces, greatly augmented during the Italo-Ethiopian war and still above previous strength, to stage a display for the Duce when he arrives on one of his rare trips away from Fascist Italy.

The Marshal will display his young Fascist Arabs, enrolled in legions like the Fascist Youth of Italy and called "Arab Youth of the Victor's Emblem."

Another high point of the Premier's visit will be an inaugural drive along the 1250-mile highway stretching by the coast from French Tunisia to Egypt.

Senate Court Debate Has Brighter Spots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 8

Senate debate on the Supreme Court issue today was marked by dialectical or other mishaps.

Senator Robinson cited as an instance of "unfair" propaganda against the Court plan a letter dated "Sept. 15." When the date was called to his attention he hurriedly withdrew it. Apparently it was written in the presidential election.

Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, citing an instance of "unfair" propaganda, read a postcard denouncing advocates of the Court plan.

"The writer calls us crazy, spelled like that C-R-A-Z-Y," said Mr. Neely.

"How does the Senator spell crazy?" asked Senator Clark.

"I mean K-R-A-Z-Y," said Senator Neely after rereading the postcard.

Geneva Begins Raw Materials Inquiry

GENEVA, March 8—Sixteen countries are represented in the Committee of Inquiry into the question of equal commercial access for all nations to supplies of raw materials which started work here today.

In order to assist the committee in its deliberations, the League of Nations has drawn up a memorandum containing several alternative lists of raw materials which might be included in the inquiry, as well as numerous suggestions which have been submitted from various sources for solving the difficulties which exist.

The suggestions fall into two categories—direct and indirect.

The latter attack the problem by trying to increase the volume of international trade and so to increase the purchasing power of importing countries. Proposals put forward in this connection include removal of high tariff walls, restoration of the "open door" in colonial territories, abolition of import and export quotas, prohibition of clearing agreements and special agreements like the Ottawa Agreement, tending to establish a closed market for certain products from certain countries.

Also Direct Access

The direct category includes a plan for trustification of all mines and forests under League auspices so that their output can be divided up according to the needs of each national industry.

There is also a plan for chartered companies financed by non-colonial countries to develop territories under the ownership of some other state.

Yet another idea is that all colonial territories should henceforward be administered under mandate, thereby automatically ensuring the "open door" for all members of the League—but not for non-members.

Meanwhile Germany, however, to whose complaints the inquiry largely owes its origin, has refused to be represented on the committee which is meeting under the auspices of the League. Italy, who was also invited, has similarly declined, on the ground that nothing has happened to make her alter her decision not to co-operate with the League until the latter admits it was wrong over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

While two of the countries which have most to gain from freer access to supplies of raw material have thus subordinated economics to politics, three non-members of the League, Brazil, Japan and the United States, are participating in the inquiry. The United States representative is H. F. Grady, member of the Economic Committee of the League, Japan is represented by M. U. Shudo, member of the same committee; Brazil has sent a special delegate, Dr. Joao Carlos Muniz.

Long Before ILO

The question of raw materials has been almost continually before the International Labor Office since 1919 and the League's Economic Intelligence Service has also been delving into it busily during the past few years. Thanks to the work of these bodies a good deal of information has already been accumulated for the committee. In this connection, the volume issued early this year by the Economic Intelligence Service, entitled International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs, is regarded as particularly helpful.

This volume, the first of its kind, deals with the year 1935 and covers 35 commodities which are important in international trade, among them wheat, sugar, rubber, wood in various forms, hides, wool, cotton, silk, iron and steel, copper, gasoline.

The survey is the outcome of a decision taken by the council in 1934 to ask countries to submit their import statistics by countries of origin in order to obviate discrepancies which previously have made accurate comparison impossible. Data from 42 countries is included in the book which covers 85 per cent of the total world trade in the commodities dealt with.

Poland as Rapporteur

Poland which was rapporteur of the raw materials question when it came before the Council last January has been foremost in urging the League to investigate the problem.

Titus Komarnicki, speaking on behalf of Poland on that occasion, declared that "the problem of the supply of raw materials, mixed up and confused in turn with colonial questions, migration questions, trade and monetary problems and considerations of financial and national prestige, has given rise and still gives rise to keen controversy.

"It is therefore of importance," Mr. Komarnicki went on, "that an impartial and qualified body should be able to proceed without delay to carry out in the economic field the inquiry which was requested by the Assembly." The Council accordingly appointed the committee which held its first meeting today.

Supreme Court Again Delays Deciding on Important Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin, gave rousing speeches.

"The need today," declared the Senator from Wisconsin, "is not to amend the Constitution, but rather to amend the Supreme Court. When a majority of the highest court in the land, one of the three coordinate branches of the Federal Government, stubbornly clings to an outmoded philosophy which the people of the country have emphatically renounced, it is a threat to a functioning democracy."

McGrady Backs President

Mr. McGrady said:

"Something must be done about this small group of men who have seized greater power than the President and the whole Congress. The President and the people are going to win this battle against reaction."

President Continues Drive

President Roosevelt's drive for Supreme Court change thrust ahead along three carefully chosen fronts today, while the opponents continued a running fire of sharp criticism.

For the plan, the following were the major steps:

1. The President called to the White House two important special interest groups: Delegates of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and a large group of farm-organization spokesmen, mostly from left-wing farm bodies. Labor and the farmers, the chief reliance of many a previous Roosevelt fight, are his major dependence now. The President is organizing and directing their appeal to vast voting groups all over the country, bringing pressure to bear on wavering or oppositionist senators.

2. Direct party pressure was also being organized. It was tersely announced that James A. Farley, Postmaster General, patronage dispenser and distributor of party discipline, is going out on a speech-making tour. In effect, this means the use of the party whip.

Mr. Farley's prestige with the rank-and-file party leaders in the constituencies is very great: He is the man to whom they must apply for jobs. He is going to Chapel Hill, N. C., to deliver an address on the court on March 9. Later in the week, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior—through whose hands public works allotments still must pass—goes on the road for speech-making in behalf of the plan. His name, too, is magic to every local leader anxious to get a project approved.

Prepares Fireside Message

3. President Roosevelt himself is completing his fireside message to be delivered March 9. His Victory Day speech—in which he forcefully held that social progress and economic protection in the United States were dependent on the court changes—was described as a mere prelude to this week's intimate talk. Following his two speeches, and while his lieutenants are doing practical political work up and down the country and in Washington, the President goes to Warm Springs, Ga., for what is described as a holiday. The exact program of his Georgia visit, and the itineraries to and from Warm Springs, have not been announced.

Meantime, in the opposition group, activity was centered on unlimbering heavy speech-making batteries. The steering committee of opposition senators meets almost daily. Respective tasks are assigned. Leadership is in the hands of dissenting Democrats, and every day that the fight goes on the rift in party ranks becomes deeper.

Replies to the President's Victory Day dinner become increasingly forceful. To his accusation that the Supreme Court holds up efforts to fight drought problems, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, a leading Senate progressive, replies that the President himself has slowed up such efforts.

"All of the senators from the Northwest," he says, "including North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, have been interested for years in preventing drought and looking after people in drought areas. They have been urging the Admnistration for the last four years to increase the amount of money for irrigation and reclamation. That's one thing that can be done. We can put the farmers of the 'Dust Bowl' on good fertile land and it will add to the permanent capital assets of the country.

"The Supreme Court has not prevented the Government from doing that. As a matter of fact, the budget this year has cut down the amount of money for irrigation and reclamation."

The similar charge that the Supreme Court prevents effective work against floods was handled by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York yesterday. He said:

"These latest floods in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and those of last year practically destroyed navigation on the rivers involved. There is no doubt whatever in any sensible man's mind that Congress has the right to remedy these conditions.

Blames Budget Director

"The truth is that the President's own agent, the director of the budget, has blocked flood control for the past year. The construction of $590,000,000 of flood control projects has been authorized by Congress. The blue prints are ready in the office of the board of army engineers. Work can start as soon as funds are appropriated.

"Had the appropriation been made last year, work would be in progress at this very moment. The necessary appropriation, however, was not allowed by the President's agent, the budget director, last year, and Congress is helpless to make the appropriation because it was said it would interfere with the President's financial program.

"When sweating men piling sandbags on the levees of Cairo, Ill., find time to study this question, they will discover it is not the fault of Congress and not the fault of the Supreme Court that we are not now pursuing the authorized program of flood control. They will find it is the fault of the President's own agent, who is responsible solely to the White House."

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, another leader in the fight, was equally emphatic in his general criticisms of the President's speech and plan. In a week-end radio talk he said:

Where Protection Is Needed

"Only a fearless and independent court, not subject to being overpowered, awed, or influenced by either the Executive or Legislature, can protect the citizen against the exercise of power beyond that which the people through their Constitution have placed in the hands of the President.

"That is all there is to this dispute about the courts. . . ."

The attempt to rally labor support for the President's plan today was stage-managed by Maj. George L. Berry, who called a group of representative labor leaders of the C. I. O. group to Washington. After meeting briefly, a delegation went to the White House to convey their support to the President in person.

Major Berry told that meeting—in a realistic phrase emphasizing the "big stick" motif of the week—that "we are more determined now to draw the line of demarcation between our friends and enemies than we have ever been before."

He was referring, of course, to senators and representatives and threatening labor reprisals if they fail to support the program. He continued: "We are going to win this fight because it is right. I bring to you from the lips of the President his sincere appreciation for your friendship and for your presence here in Washington."

Bridgeport Bank Wins Review of Its $100,000 Foreclosure Action

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The First National Bank and Trust Company of Bridgeport, Conn., won a Supreme Court review today in its $100,000 foreclosure action against Francis E. Beach of Trumbull, Conn.

A review of a Second Circuit Court judgment, which held that Mr. Beach was a farmer and entitled to the benefits of Section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, was granted by the high court.

The foreclosure suit was brought in Fairfield County courts in 1931. In 1935 Mr. Beach filed a petition in the Federal District Court contending he was "bona fide farmer engaged primarily in producing products of the soil," and sought benefits under the Bankruptcy Act. The section provides for an extension of time in which a farmer may pay his debts.

The bank contended the Circuit Court erred in holding that Mr. Beach received the principal part of his income from the rent of a farm.

A large group of stockholders of the Detroit Bankers Co. failed today in the Supreme Court in their effort to escape paying a 100 per cent assessment upon their proportionate share of the stock of the First National Bank-Detroit.

The tribunal refused to review the action of the Michigan Federal District Court and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing their complaint and holding them liable for the assessment. Assessments levied aggregated $25,000,000.

Halsted L. Ritter lost in his attack on validity of Senate impeachment proceedings which produced his removal as a federal district judge for the southern district of Florida.

The high court refused to pass upon a judgment against Ritter by the United States Court of Claims.

Ritter was found guilty last April by the Senate of bringing his court "into scandal and disrepute."

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Young Drys Arm To Force Liquor Under Fresh Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 8 — Calling the alcohol problem the "unfinished business" of their generation, young people from a number of organizations meeting at a dinner here expressed their faith that it could be solved ultimately through education of the individual and appropriate social legislation. The Youth Auxiliary of the Illinois Prohibition Committee sponsored the gathering.

"There is scarcely a youth in this land who has not been affected by liquor in one way or another," said the president of the Illinois Youth's Temperance Council. "Right now we are turning, turning because of plain disgust. We have seen the effects and are turning fast. . . . Here is our opportunity to make liquor not a problem but a has-been."

As a member of the "Salvation Army Midnight Brigade," of Edgewater, a Chicago north side neighborhood, Victor Danielson has taken part in what he called "raids upon the taverns with music, song and word," aimed to awaken people to the harm they were doing themselves in these saloons. He was particularly concerned because he saw that parents brought their children with them to these places and allowed them to form drinking habits.

After indicting its use as a beverage on so-called scientific grounds, Mrs. David Akers, acting director of the Filipino Community Center, concluded:

"The saloon of 20 years ago and the tavern of today, and indeed the whole liquor traffic, are relics of barbarism more than aids to medical progress. Anything which retards moral, social, and economic progress of an individual should be removed from a decent social order."

John Holmgren, a young Lutheran, after declaring that it was not fanaticism but "a protective, self-preservative feeling" that made him personally dry, added:

"I hope someday to become a part of a society of people who recognize the need for social legislation of the type that enhances the worth of man."

Guest speaker of the rally, Dr. Daniel Webster Kurtz, president of Bethany Biblical Institute, told the young drys that they would have to "outlive, outthink, and outsacrefice" their opponents if they would "win out."

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Coronation Scaffoldings Await May's Gay Colors

London accepts period of bare boards and steel because it knows that a brilliant picture is in the making for day of brilliant pageantry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This city has by now grown quite used to the tubular steel scaffolding, the yellow wooden planks, the iron bars and the rails with flank some of the finest avenues and cling to the sides of buildings.

And, after all, if it looks a bit ugly now that does not matter. "Wait," Londoners say, "until the steel is covered with wood and the wood with cloth, and the golds and blues and scarlets and whites ruffle in the summer wind. Then you will see."

Indeed, London should make a fine display at coronation time. There will be white hulls of private yachts glistening in the King's Reach and along the Embankment, flowers and flags in the streets, and, along the royal avenues, and in the crown lands of London the colorful stands, like the pavilions of Kings before the jousts of medieval pageants.

Not Open to the Public

For the benefit of the public the Government is prepared to lose nearly £70,000 over these stands. They have been erected by the Office of Works at a cost of £135,000. To insure that the 85,000 seats are available to representatives of the general public the prices have been put so low that the cost will not be covered by the receipts.

There will be 75,000 seats at 15s., and 10,000 at 22s. 6d.

These seats are not open to private persons. They have already been allocated to various groups and the groups are choosing representatives to have the honor of sitting there.

Varied Groups Represented

"We have tried to make the allocation of seats as representative of national life as possible," an official of the Office of Works told an interviewer. "Professional classes, workers, public servants, and the rest, they will all be represented, and there will be no seats left for private persons to take."

Tickets for seats not in stands erected by the Office of Works are being sold through the ordinary booking agencies. Some shops with windows on the coronation route are dividing seats among their customers. Except for the purpose of viewing the procession shops will be shut on May 12, which has been proclaimed a public holiday.

Will Take Seats Early

Although the procession will only last a few hours London authorities have had to make plans for dealing with crowds for nearly two whole days.

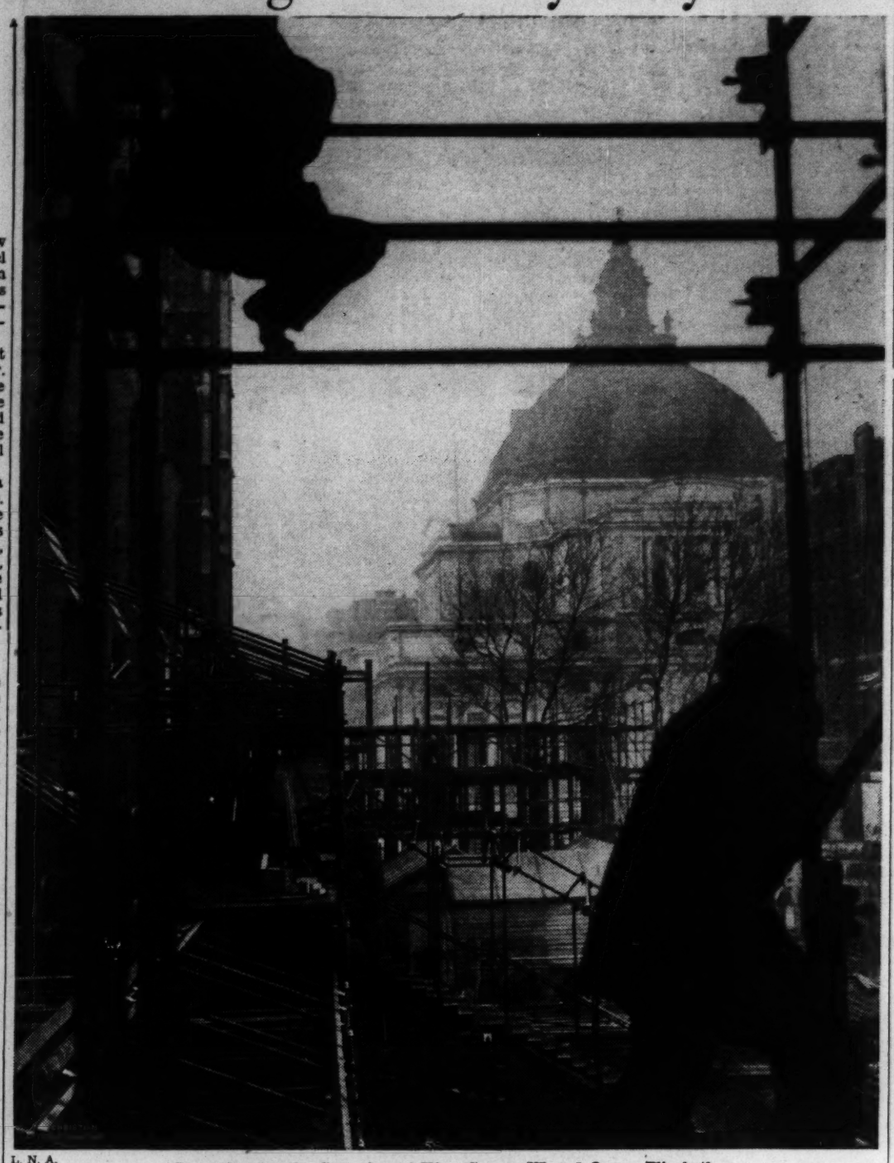
It is anticipated here that many persons will wait near the route for 30 hours to be sure of getting a good view. Even those who have booked seats are expected to turn up as many as eight hours before the scheduled time for the procession, remembering misfortunes of the jubilee procession of King George V when many arrived hours early to find themselves too late to push through the crowds to their seats.

The Office of Works have had to deal with the problem of providing for such a long wait by thousands of persons. The crowds must be fed and be able to obtain refreshment.

In the parks there will be 12 marques. Behind the stands there will be 50 buffets. There will be eight stores for the distribution of refreshments to the marquees and buffets.

There will be a staff of 800 attendants. The Milk Marketing Board Milk will be provided for children in is to erect milk bars at several points. 142,000 cartons. Every possible step is being taken for the convenience of the public.

Meanwhile the London County Council has decided to give all London school children a week's vacation to enable them to take part in local celebrations. Between 30,000 and 40,000 will view the procession from the Victoria Embankment, where the seats have been specially reserved for the children.



L. N. A.

Preparing for the Crowning of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

Dressing Rooms for His Majesty's Horsemen and Guards Officers Are Being Erected at the Side of Westminster Abbey. They Will Be Used for the Guards Officer on Duty at the Abbey and Horsemen Waiting for the Return Drive on Coronation Day

Oregon Reports Good Water Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Citizens of most Oregon cities enjoy the privilege of excellent mountain water such as is available for domestic use in few other sections of the United States, it was found in a survey of water systems in Oregon cities, made by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon.

The article is based on a thorough survey made of water sources in 144 incorporated cities of Oregon. Complete data on rates, source of supply, treatment, number of reservoirs, miles of mains and amount of water used annually, are included in the article. An abundance of water is available in almost every section of the state, Mr. Kehrli points out.

Municipalities own 127 of the 144 systems included in the survey and 17 are privately owned. Municipally owned plants serve a population of 519,424, and privately owned companies supply water to 36,328 city dwellers.

Guard YOUR Cat!
12 Cats Recently Taken for a Boston Medical School
have been restored to their owners. Thousands are stolen every year and never recovered. Experimenters may subject them to burning, freezing, poisoning, starvation, or mutilation without fear of punishment.
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Churches Emphasize Social Side of Youth Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—As the testing time for New York State's 1937 legislative stand on ratification of the federal child labor amendment approaches, Protestant and Jewish leaders here today are urging upon the lawmakers consideration of the issue as a social rather than a religious question, thus challenging the drive Roman Catholic Church prelates are making against the amendment.

Week-end conferences in the home districts and a state-wide influx of mail and telegrams upon the capital following Governor Lehman's Friday radiocast to the people to win ratification, constitute the background for tomorrow's legislative session, when the question is scheduled for a vote in the Assembly, whose members have been under continuous bombardment ever since the resolution was approved in the Senate more thant two weeks ago.

Mobilization of the Protestant and Jewish clergy as a joint committee for ratification is a counter move to the descent upon Albany last week of Roman Catholic bsihops in organized opposition to the amendment.

It came in the form of a reply to the intra-church communication from Cardinal Hayes denouncing the ratification resolution and was laid before the assemblymen today in the belief that many had assumed the Cardinal's move was "a mandate to vote against ratification in spite of the fact that the amendment is approved by 83 per cent of the citizens of the State of New York." This latter was in reference to the result of the American Institute of Public Opinion poll on the issue, made public the last week in February.

Deplores Impression Made

Written as a letter to which more than 150 civic and religious leaders in New York were signatory, the committee deplores the impression it declares was so widely publicized by the Cardinal that the question was in the character of a religious issue, declaring that the amendment "in no way invades the rights of any religious group—is a piece of social legislation and must be considered solely in the light of social conditions and the needs of the children of America."

Evidence that no threat to organized religion was intended, it continues, was had in the fact that it was drafted by the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, a Roman Catholic and George Wharton Pepper, one-time Republican Senator from Pennsylvania.

Stressing then that the members of the Legislature were elected "as the representatives of the people," and, therefore, were responsible "not to any religious organizations, but to the citizens of the state," the committee continues that, in opening his letter to interpretation "as an effort to impress upon the legislators of the state the will of the Catholic Church," the Cardinal was over-reaching his role as a citizen.

"We, speaking as citizens," it states, "remind the members of the Assembly that they are to act solely as representatives of the citizens of New York, and . . . urge them to ratify the amendment without delay and end the evil of child labor in our country."

Cardinal's Contention Disputed

Cardinal Hayes's contention that state action was adequate to end the employment of children is disputed by the committee out of the record, which shows that after years of effort to this end, only eight states out of the 48 are equipped with laws setting 16 years as the minimum age for factory workers. The inescapable conclusion was, it continues, "that the evil of child labor can be eliminated and children rescued from the mills, the factories, the mines and industrialized agriculture only through federal action that covers the whole country."

The Cardinal's apprehension that the amendment would confer "excessively broad powers over the lives and activities of persons under 18 upon some distant agency in Washington" was, the committee holds, "strange distrust of Congress and the Federal Government."

"If Congress can be trusted to legislate, as it does from day to day, on matters that are vital to the lives of 130,000,000 American citizens," the letter reads, "the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives can surely be trusted not to violate the rights of parents in any state. Moreover, these rights are sufficiently guarded by provisions of the Constitution."

Among the signers were Bishop Frank W. Creighton, Bishop Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Bishop Robert L. Paddock and the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Meanwhile, every Roman Catholic church in the State has been circularized with Cardinal Hayes's protest, and in New York city yesterday more than 3000 pupils from 175 Roman Catholic parochial and high schools were warned at pontificial high mass against the trend toward "legislation to regiment youth in this country" as a drive by "dangerous and vicious agencies of all descriptions."

Marlene Dietrich Applies For U. S. Citizenship

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich unexpectedly applied for United States citizenship last week. "I am working and living in America and my interests are here. I feel I should be a citizen of this great country," the $6000-a-week German-born actress told George Ruperich, chief naturalization clerk of the Federal Court.

Mr. Ruperich administered the oath of allegiance and Miss Dietrich filled out the necessary forms. She is eligible to become a full-fledged citizen two years from now. Asked how she felt about it, she smiled, "I'll tell you better two years hence when I get my second papers."

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Success of New French Loan Assured by Deputies' Backing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 8—Success of the French loan appears assured, since the deputies of all parties are advising support in the national interest and even the Left extremists who have hitherto prodded Premier Leon Blum to action are silent on his change of policy.

Technical considerations, however, have postponed the launching of the national defense loan until after the bill is introduced in the Parliament, and accordingly President Lebrun reserves his proposed unprecedented radio appeal to the public.

At first it was believed that the Minister of Finance had full powers, but doubts arose regarding the unusual character of the operation which would give an option to purchasers to be paid in one of three monies, franc, dollar or pound. It is certain that this point requires closer attention, for while a guarantee of exchange value has alrady been given, notably in the Caillaux 1925 loan, it is argued that the franc is the only legal tender in France.

Option of Exchange

As at present understood the proposal is not to raise the dollar or pound loan in New York and London as such, but some newspapers see in this option of exchange a method of evading the Johnson bill which forbids new loans to countries already in debt to the United States, and assert that the loan will be quickly covered in America and England.

It is obvious, however, that further explanations are required.

The Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has therefore convoked to hear the statement of Vincent Auriol, French Minister of Finance. A new bill is also needed to abrogate measures regarding the purchase and detention of gold. If the schedule is kept it is hoped to push the laws through the two houses in time to permit the opening of subscriptions on Wednesday. No real opposition is anticipated.

The occasion will, however, be taken to ask for still more expliciter assurances that the capital which returns to France will not again be imperiled by undue spending and taxation and that the now famous "pause" of the Blum regime will be lasting. There is still a certain apprehension lest succeeding governments should attack the small and thrifty Frenchmen, as well as the great capitalists, and this apprehension must be dissipated if the new policy is to triumph.

It is likewise pointed out that there is still hesitation about the ultimate rate of the franc. Will it be allowed to sink to the equivalent of 43 milligrams—that is to say to 6 or 7 per cent below its present value? Naturally the possessors of foreign currencies and gold will not repatriate their holdings until the prospect of loss or gain is removed and the downward tendency of the franc must be controlled.

While general sentiment thoroughly welcomes the new governmental attitude, the Front Populaire is extremely subdued and moderates remain somewhat skeptical. There can be no doubt of the Blum-Auriol conversion, and Communists voice their disappointment, while even the Radicals wonder whether Premier Blum can now command the confidence of the country. The prevailing view at present is apparently that it would be disadvantageous to change the Government at this juncture. Premier Blum is likened to Ramsay MacDonald in England and is asked to extricate the country from the financial bog into which it has been led.

The moral is pointed out in many quarters that France is built on its capacity of working and of saving and that to attack these twin pillars is to destroy the whole edifice. Workers have obtained overdue reforms, but they will prove worthless unless the middle classes and industrialists are reasured against spoiliation.

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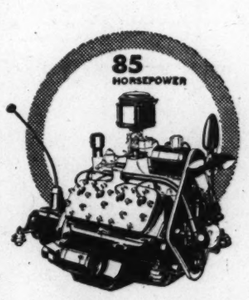

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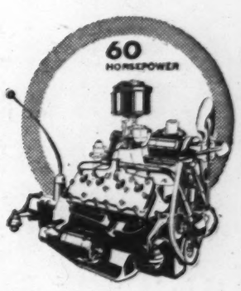

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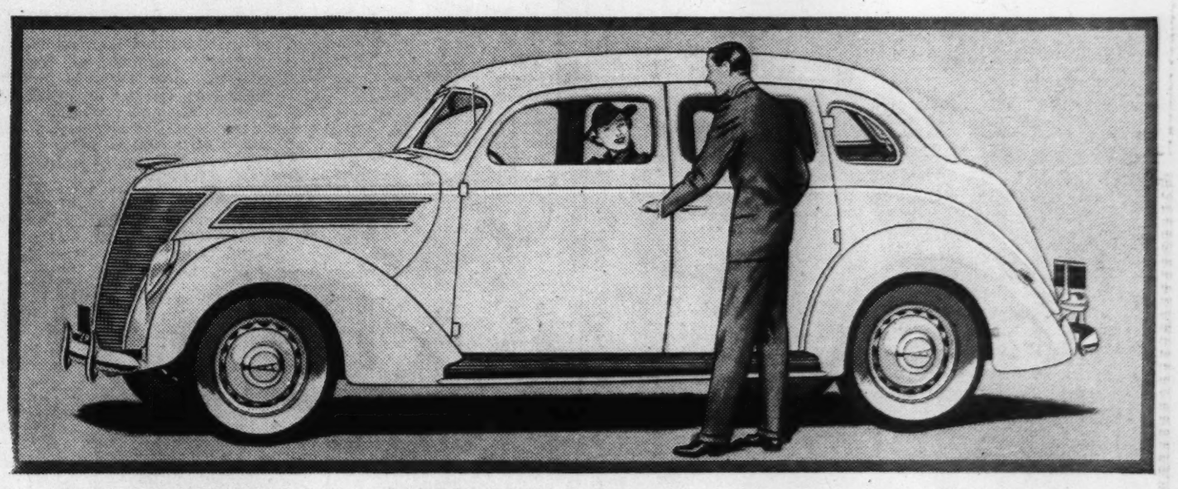
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Public Works Plan Urged To Replace WPA for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—As the day nears when the 1938 relief budget must go to Congress, more and more sentiment is being voiced for a permanent well-planned program of public works to replace the WPA in taking up the employment slack.

This type of program has received official backing from a group of 16 members of the House of Representatives who issued a statement pointing to the value of useful work on such projects as slum clearance, soil and water conservation, reforestation, flood and drought control, and power development.

Recent restriction placed on WPA expenditures have meant that local administrators have had to cut down on desirable construction jobs and substitute those in which costs of materials are lowest.

President Roosevelt's chief objections to an extensive public works program is the cost. If he yields to the mounting pleas for this type of relief, he will probably have to give up his hope of balancing the budget in full in 1939.

The President explained the fiscal side of the problem at length here on Saturday to Governors of six industrial states through the promised careful consideration of their request that no needy persons be cut off relief unless they can be absorbed in private industry.

The governors of New York, Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, who came to protest especially about a proposed 600,000 cut in WPA rolls between now and June, spent three hours canvassing the relief situation with the President, WPA Administrator Hopkins, and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Not only would an enlarged public works program require greater expenditures for materials than WPA, but it would also mean the opening of the work rolls to those not actually in need. There are not enough skilled laborers on the relief rolls at the present time to carry on such a program.

Few Skilled Workers

In the four years since a federal relief program was undertaken, there has been a gradual shifting of workers. Naturally those who left the rolls first were the skilled laborers. Those who are left today are in the main workers capable of the less exacting types of work.

Under present WPA regulations, any number of non-relief workers can be hired with local funds, but all federal money must go to pay the wages of persons actually in need.

A recent WPA survey revealed, moreover, that about 40 per cent of WPA employees are past 45. Many of these are better suited to indoor work than to labor on construction projects. It is expected that this "above 45" group will continue to increase as time goes on.

The House proponents of a public works program expressed the hope that government work could be so planned to enable the people to develop skills to fit them for jobs in private industry.

Their statement presented three alternatives for dealing with the "millions of our people who are still unemployed." They said, "either they wil be thrown on private or local charity, which cannot possibly care for them, or they will be given a government dole, or they will be put to work by the Government at useful and necessary jobs. Only the last of these alternatives offers hope for our nation's future."

Principles Stressed

Among the principles this group would like to see adopted are:

Work, useful and productive as work anywhere, for all who are able and willing to work and cannot find employment.

People to be hired not because they are "on relief," but "because they need a job and are able to do it efficiently."

No waste, nor made-work, but every project planned so every dollar spent will create a dollar's worth of wealth and permanent social value.

"This," it was explained, "requires that there must be enough money appropriated to allow a reasonable expenditure for materials and equipment, as well as for wages."

In conclusion, the group declared that the program must be a federal program "since unemployment is a national problem and most of our needed public works are of interstate character," the cost, they added, should be largely borne by the Federal Treasury with local sponsors contributing according to their ability.

Dollar Liner Dry-Docked After Ramming Tanker

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8 (AP)—Dollar steamship officials ordered their $8,000,000 liner President Coolidge into dry-dock today as an aftermath of a ship collision Saturday that left the second vessel a derelict in Golden Gate channel waters.

The around-the-world liner's 678 passengers all were ashore. The Coolidge rescued the tanker crew of 36. Steamship officials estimated loss from the collision at $650,000.

Moley Opposes, Wallace Upholds High Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—With state bar associations in New York and Pennsylvania strongly on record for the status quo in the judicial branch of the Federal Government, Dr. Raymond Moley, one of the first of the college professors to take high place in Roosevelt councils and now a New York City magazine editor, today had broken definitely with the President on his Court change plan.

Simultaneously Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, opening the Consumers' Emergency Council meeting here, referred indirectly to the issue in an appeal for constitutional interpretations that would best express the needs of the general welfare as opposed to "the precedents which legalistic minds have set up to separate us from the living and breathing spirit of the Constitution."

"Any person who in 1786 was seriously disturbed by the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation would, if living today and observing the inadequacies of interpretation of the Constitution, arrive quite speedily at the conclusion that . . . the interpretation of the document is inadequate rather than the document itself," he held.

In state bar circles the alignment against the President's Court enlargement proposal was 2636 out of 2646 voting in New York, and 3638 out of 4402 voting in Pennsylvania.

Moley Debates Pecora

Dr. Moley crossed the New Deal Rubicon in a radio debate with Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court who was counsel for the 1934 United States Senate investigation of the securities market.

Lukewarm before on aspects of New Deal policy, Dr. Moley charged the Administration with having been "afraid to submit a constitutional amendment to the people" and declared he was "for amendment not usurpation by Congress."

"Some of the arguments emanating from Washington would have you believe that those who oppose this particular plan are, in reality, the irreconcilable enemies of all progress . . . ," Mr. Moley said. "I am, and always have been, a believer in enlarging the power of the Federal Government to occupy that no man's land of which Theodore Roosevelt spoke many years ago. To seek these ends, I would favor most a straight amendment to the interstate commerce and due process clauses. . . .

"No one, including the Court, doubts the constitutionality of a very large part of the New Deal. The real point at issue between the President and Congress on the one side and the Court on the other is the authority of the Federal Government to enact the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Triple A and two or three additional measures kindred in nature.

Interprets NRA Verdict

"Now, let me make myself perfectly clear. I believe that the court has been unduly conservative in many instances. I believe that in others, notably the National Industrial Recovery Act decision, the court has simply said that the time has come to stop straining this or that clause of the Constitution by reading new meanings into it and to ask the American people, point-blank, whether or not they wish to give the National Government the power to regulate their economic life."

Mr. Moley said he had begged "many men high in the Democratic Party in Washington" to formulate their demands in words and present them to the people two years ago "when there still remained the vestiges of a profound crisis."

"Apparently the Democratic leaders did not feel then—when we were still struggling with a national emergency—that it was imperative to act at once," he continued, " did not feel than that there was any hurry about devising mechanism to further the great social values at stake.

"The issue was dropped. Was there not an election in the offing?"

Amendments by Court

Justice Pecora took the view that the Supreme Court itself was in effect constantly amending the Constitution without consulting the wishes of the people and frequently contrary to their wishes.

Near, Yet Far

Young Climber

Even After Shinnying Up the Coconut Tree at Miami, Florida, This Youngster Finds the Fruit Just Beyond His Reach

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on March 14; April 4, 11; May 2, 9; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn—First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 21, April 18, May 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on March 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 14, 28; April 11, 25; May 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB,-1280kc, on March 28, April 25, May 23.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 4, May 2, June 6.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., CKY, 910kc, on March 14.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on March 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16 23, 30.

William T. Hornaday

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Dr. William Temple Hornaday, prominent zoologist and wild life conservationist whose passing was announced on Saturday, was ranked as one of the most energetic and influential campaigners for wild fowl preservation laws in the United States. As retired head of the New York Zoological Gardens, head of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, taxidermist, founder of the National Society of American Taxidermists, and writer, Dr. Hornaday saw one of his most cherished dreams realized when the Federal Government enacted measures to protect ducks, geese and other migratory fowl from excessive hunting.

Meanwhile, under his direction, the New York Zoological Gardens amassed a collection of wild bird and animal specimens which was one of the largest municipal collections in the world.

For years he had fought against the high bag limits on ducks and geese. In some states these at one time ranged as high as 25 ducks and 10 geese a season and Dr. Hornaday and other conservationists warned that America must curtail its slaughter or see those birds go the way of the buffalo.

Today the 48 states set their limits within the federal restrictions of 10 ducks and four geese a season and in addition there exist pacts of co-operation with Canada and Mexico on waterfowl conservation.

Dr. Hornaday also was aware of the menace of drought and extreme cold to waterfowl. He was a leader in the fight for creation of federal game refuges and saw this too realized in many sections of the country.

Low Income Group Is Found Carrying Biggest Tax Load

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Relatively heavier burdens of taxation rest upon urban as against rural residents and upon low income as distinguished from higher income groups, according to a study made public today by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, is founder and president.

"In the lower income groups, city dwellers labor under tax burdens which are substantially heavier than those of residents in rural areas, and both urban and rural workers in these groups are compelled to pay proportionately greater taxes as they earn less," the report says.

The variations are revealed in detailed studies completed recently by Dr. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar College, as part of the fund's examination of taxation problems in the United States. Results of the complete survey as directed by Prof. Carl Shoup, of the Columbia University school of business, are being published for distribution.

Two States Chosen

"Selecting New York as a state which has developed income taxation to a marked degree, and Illinois as a representative state which leans heavily on the sales tax," the report continues, "the research expert has sought to measure scientifically the total tax burdens of typical individuals. The results show that very little confidence can be placed in the tax burden figures given in the recent flood of popular literature.

"Under carefully specified basic assumptions, a typical New York wage earner with an income of $2000 pays from $276 to $334 annually in taxes, while a representative farmer with the same yearly income pays, in four cases out of five, taxes amounting to only $195 to $198. In Illinois the same wage earner would have a slightly higher tax burden totaling from $279 to $359, but the same farmer, if in Illinois, would pay still less—from $163 to $197."

Illinois Situation

Comparing wage earners receiving $1000 a year with farmers receiving the same yearly income, the New York tax load is from $11 to $72 lighter for the farmer than for the city worker, according to the report. The Illinois burden was described as even more disadvantageous to the urban dweller, ranging from $25 to $86 heavier in his case.

"Contrary to a commonly accepted principle of tax justice, the relative tax burden is more severe for those with incomes of $1000 than it is for those who are able to earn twice as much," the report continues. "This is revaled in Dr. Newcomer's calculations of tax burdens as percentages of 'potential income,' which, she explains, is 'the income which would have been received if the taxes had not existed.' Some of the taxes are in fact paid out of this potential income rather than out of income actually received."

On this basis, New York wage earners receiving $2000 annually were said to have tax burdens of from 14.2 per cent to 17.2 per cent of their potential incomes, in contrast to the higher percentages of from 15.4 to 18.6 that have to be paid by fellow workers earning half as much.

Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

aviation control proposals was written by a group of New South Wales members in the House of Representatives It rested upon the claim that a "yes" vote would enable the Commonwealth to give absolute preference to air transport and might eventually jeopardize the state railway systems and the future of their 79,000 employees.

The High Court of Australia had held, by a four-to-one majority, that all regulations under the Air Navigation Act of 1920 were invalid because they were not made to give effect to the International Air Convention of 1919.

The marketing issue is more complicated. Power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce is given to the Federal Government in one section of the Constitution and then modified by the famous Section 92, which provides that trade and commerce between the States shall be "absolutely free."

Appeal to the Privy Council in London—the highest judicial tribunal in the British Empire—has shown the Commonwealth Government that the words must be taken literally. As a result, Australia's marketing practice—"orderly marketing" as its advocates describe it—is entagled in the meshes of legislation.

Senate Hears Burns Agency Aided Industrial Espionage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — The William J. Burns International Detective Agency, like Pinkertons, Railway Audit & Control, and other detective agencies engages in industrial surveillance and espionage work, officials testified today before a Senate committee. They declared the field was crowded and the competition for clients "very keen."

The company made a gross profit of $45,861 on a $93,491 gross business in furnishing guards to 160 clients in connection with the elevator strike in New York City last year, the record showed. The firm's income from industrial espionage and guard-furnishing work jumped from $85,651 for the whole of 1935 to $129,194 for the first six months of 1936 according to committee records. The company was shown to have charged Remington-Rand Co., $28,327 for work in connection with its strike May 28-Sept. 10, 1936.

"We don't create the labor disturbance, although we may profit by it," explained Raymond J. Burns, president of the agency, likening his company's position to that of a lawyer who profits by litigation. "It's an employer's duty to know what his men are thinking about," he added in explaining the use of undercover men in plants for industrial surveillance.

100 P. C. Profit on Guards

He testified that in supplying guards to employers it was customary to make a gross profit of 100 per cent.

"Do you sometimes run into competition of police forces?" asked Elbert D. Thomas (D.) of Utah, referring to a letter written by W. C. Cole, manager of the Burns' Boston office, dated Feb. 11, 1933. The letter stated that the Boston police commissioner had notified industrial concerns "that the city department will furnish men in uniform or otherwise at $7 a day."

Mr. Burns in reply to Mr. Cole wrote that "it looks like we will have to meet this competition, and, if necessary, quote a lower rate." He added:

"However on guard work you can quote a rate of $6 a day, and pay the men $3."

Mr. Thomas asked if a "$3 guard" would be of much value to an industry, Mr. Burns said they would be useful if they were dressed in uniforms.

Letter From Boston

Another letter from Mr. Cole dated July 7, 1934, was headed "Cotton and Wool Reporter," a Boston publication, and continued:

"Yesterday I spent considerable time with Mr. Bennett of this publication. Mr. Bennett wants to work with us in developing business in the textile trade particularly in the cotton, woolen and worsted industries. He has made us a proposition involving advertising and a front-page editorial calling attention to the need of our work followed up by another article under my name outlining what should be done in promoting a more constructive condition among the labor forces in the textile industry. Mr. Bennett will also accompany me on the visits to the particular plants needing the service and will introduce me to the individuals who have the authority to engage it."

Mr. Burns told the committee "nothing was done" about the proposal.

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Races Work Side by Side In Co-operative Harmony On Mississippi Test Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — At the Delta Co-operative Farm, a social experiment project 20 miles south of here which seeks to introduce a new economic system in the cotton fields of the South, 28 former sharecropper families this week counted up their gains after 12 months of labor to determine what progress they had made. Using cotton and timber as their main sources of income, the families found they had averaged a profit of $318 each, as compared with an average income of $212 a year for sharecroppers on plantations.

Despite their late start in planting and the heavy damages caused by the drought, the members produced last season 160 bales of cotton which sold for approximately $13,000, and timber brought an additional $4000. Between $700 and $1000 will be paid back by the members into the $30,000 revolving fund that finances the experiment.

Starting practically from "scratch," the families, 20 of whom claim they were evicted from their homes on Arkansas plantations because they joined the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, have succeeded in hewing out comfortable homes from the delta section of the 2138-acre plantation tract. Homes have been built out of timber, chiefly cypress, which was sawed on the plantation sawmill, a steam-propelled affair.

Started as Sanctuary

Purchased a year ago this month through the efforts of Dr. Sherwood Eddy, New York social worker, the plantation was set up as a co-operative farm to alleviate the plight of a group of sharecroppers who allegedly had been evicted from their lands. Twelve of the families moved to the farm were white, the other Negroes.

Arriving in March, the families were put to work in clearing the timbered portion of the farm and cutting logs with which to build homes. A steam sawmill was set up and construction of homes started. Temporary homes were built to serve until permanent homes could be built.

As soon as the buildings had been completed, all men were placed in the fields in planting cotton and other crops. Last year the workers cultivated more than 400 acres of land. Approximately 275 acres were in cotton, 40 in alfalfa, and the remainder in sorghum, corn and miscellaneous feed and food crops.

Much clearing has been done this winter and several hundred additional acres will be cultivated this year. Cotton will be the biggest crop, although much stress will be placed on feed and food crops.

Crops Worked Co-operatively

Crops are worked on the co-operative plan, with men of both races working side by side in the fields. The homes, however, are in separate settlements. At the center has been constructed a community center building which serves as a school, church and public hall in which to hold meetings. Other buildings include a mess hall, hospital and smaller buildings.

The farm itself has been organized and operates as a producers' and consumers' co-operative, and all members belong to both organizations. That is, all crops are produced collectively and marketed on the same principle. The poultry, livestock and other features of the farm are also operated on this plan.

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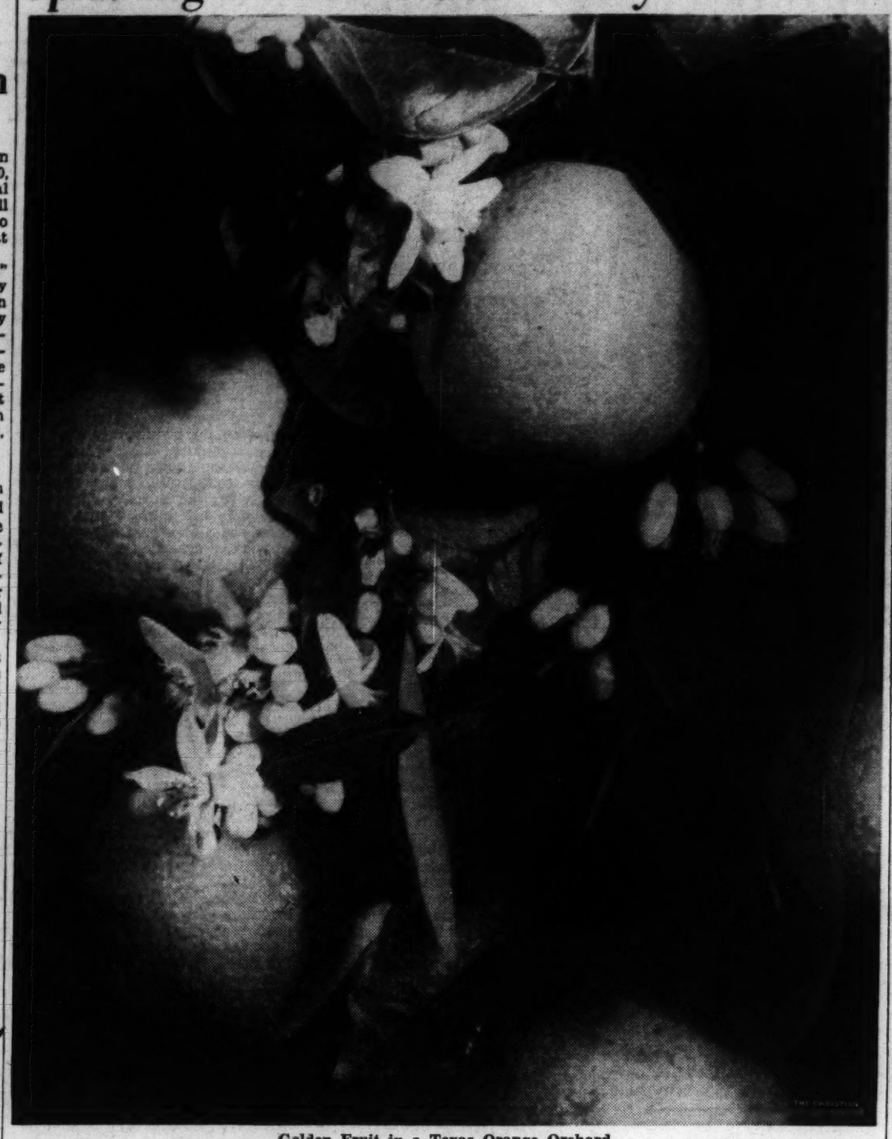

Golden Fruit in a Texas Orange Orchard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McALLEN, Texas, March 8—Golden grapefruit and oranges hanging amid the fragrant blossoms of next year's crop delight the thousands of winter visitors in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The unusual sight of trees laden at the same time with ripe fruit and fragrant blossoms is intriguing to the visitors from all over America.

Perfume from the 8,000,000 trees in the Texas valley is so heavy that travelers actually say they can smell the blossoms on air-conditioned trains traversing the valley.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Durham
Bishop Auckland: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., March 22.

Essex
Leigh-on-Sea: Corona Cinema, Leigh Road, 3 p. m., March 21.

London
London (Sixth Church): Putney Palace Theater, Putney High Street, S. W. 15, 3 p. m., March 26.
London (Seventh Church): Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E. C. 4, 6:30 p. m., March 22.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., March 25.

Surrey
Guildford (auspices First Church, Godalming): The Playhouse, High Street, 3:15 p. m., March 21.

Sussex
Hove: Hove Town Hall, Church Road, 8 p. m., March 23.

Yorkshire
Leeds (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 23.

Germany

Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 8 p. m., March 25.
Dresden (Second Church): Grosser Saal des Gewerbehauses, Ostra-Allee 13, 4 p. m., March 25.
Munich (First Church): Tonhalle, Türckenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., March 23.
Schorndorf: Löwenfestsaal, Goeppingerstrasse, 4 p. m., March 21.

South Africa

Cape Province
East London: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 17.
Grahamstown: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 18.

Natal
Durban (Third Church): Pavilion, Ocean Beach, 8 p. m., April 22.
Pinetown: Pinetown Public Hall, 8 p. m., April 23.

Transvaal
Benoni: Lido Theater, 3 p. m., April 25.
Johannesburg (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 27; Plaza Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Johannesburg (Third Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.
Johannesburg (Fourth Church): Wanderers Hall, 8 p. m., April 24.
Pretoria (Second Church): City Hall, Market Street, 8 p. m., April 26.
Vereeniging: Town Hall, 8:30 p. m., April 25.

United States

Arkansas
El Dorado: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

California
Bishop: Church Building, 3 p. m., March 14.
Chula Vista: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 19.
Marysville: Yuba County Junior College Auditorium, Seventeenth and B Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
Roseville: Roxy Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., March 14.

Connecticut
New Haven: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Elm and College Streets, 12:10 p. m., March 17.

Florida
Fort Lauderdale: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Key West: Harris School, 8 p. m., March 18.
Miami Beach: Ida M. Fisher High School, Drexel Avenue at Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 19.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., March 15.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 14.

Illinois
Cairo: Cairo Baptist Church, Tenth and Poplar Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 18.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 19.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., March 18.
Evanston (Organization at Northwestern University): Garrett Biblical Institute Chapel, University Campus, 3 p. m., March 18.
Marion: Christian Church, 413 North Market Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Marshall: Pythian Theater, 3 p. m., March 14.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., March 19.
Springfield: Centennial Building, Second and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, Main and East Union Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.
Winnetka (auspices Churches Glencoe, Wilmette, and Winnetka): New Trier High School, 3 p. m., March 14.

Indiana
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 15.

Iowa
Estherville: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 High Avenue East, 8 p. m., March 19.

Kansas
Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, Eighth and Roosevelt, 3 p. m., March 14.
Independence: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., March 19.
Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Temple, Thirtieth and Conner, 3 p. m., March 14.

Louisiana
Lake Charles: 8 p. m., March 12.
Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.

Maryland
Hagerstown: Maryland Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 14.

Massachusetts
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., March 18.
Boston (Organization at Boston University): Hall of Practical Arts, 27 Garrison Street, evening, March 16.

Michigan
Charlotte: Methodist Church, Lawrence Avenue and Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
Detroit (Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 18.

Minnesota
Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 14. Radiocast Station WDGY, 1180 kilocycles.

Mississippi
McComb: State Theater, State Street, 3 p. m., March 14.
Meridian (Second Church): Carnegie Library, Seventh Street and Twenty-fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.

Missouri
Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., March 16.
Monett: High School Auditorium, 700 Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 4615 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 20.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker Road and Alexander Drive, 8 p. m., March 19.

New Jersey
Cranford: Roosevelt School, Orange Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 14.
Red Bank: Molly Pitcher Hotel, 8 p. m., March 19.

New York
Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 15.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 16.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Nintieth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 15.

Ohio
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 16.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.
Cleveland (joint lecture): Music Hall, Public Auditoriums, East Sixth and Lakeside Avenues, 12:10 p. m., March 17.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 14.

Oklahoma
Ponca City: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 20.

Oregon
Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 3 p. m., March 14.
Medford: Holly Theater, West Sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
Portland (Seventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 6941 North Central Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

Pennsylvania
Allentown: Embassy Theater, 28 North Ninth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 14.
Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 14.

Texas
Austin (Organization at University of Texas): Federation Woman's Club, 8 p. m., March 18.
Big Spring: Municipal Auditorium, March 18.
Kilgore: Kilgore High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.
Mission: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 14.
Palestine: Congregational Church, North Queen and Debard Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.
San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

Washington
Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 120 East Third Street, 8 p. m., March 18.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 725 Seneca Street, 8 p. m., March 18.
Seattle (Ninth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16.

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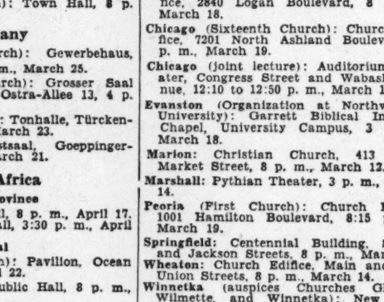

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Philippines Move to Direct Sale of Old Friar Lands

MANILA (AP) — With the tenant farmer problem fast coming to a head in the Philippines the Commonwealth government has moved to regulate the administration and disposition of friar lands.

The government acquired the friar lands under an act of the old Legislature. Under the new regulations the lands undisposed of as of Sept. 15, 1935, will be subdivided and sold.

Some of the lands were reacquired by the government when the former tenants to whom they were sold either canceled the sales contracts or forfeited their holdings because of non-payment of installments and interest due the government. The lands were sold the former tenants on an easy payment plan.

Any person not disqualified or delinquent in payment of installments and interest, may purchase land from the friar estates.

The cost will be the same as the original price fixed when the government first offered the lands to the tenants. The price may be paid in 10 equal annual installments at an interest rate of 4 per cent.

Recent land troubles have been spotty. In many cases the tenants have been restrained by soldiers when they attempted to mob land owners or lessors, charging the latter with "squeezing" them out of their share of crops. Several killings have occurred in land riots.

The background of the whole trouble, the tenants allege, is the lack of social justice. On most large plantations land owners put up post exchanges or canteens where tenants say they are required to buy necessary articles on credit.

The tenants say they are charged more for the goods than they would be required to pay outside with the result that they are always in debt.

Another alleged way of holding tenants down is to loan them money at usurious rates of interest.

President Quezon, following the lead of former High Commissioner Frank Murphy, has repeatedly asked the land owners to give the laboring class a "square deal."

Philippine land troubles, dating back before the American occupation in 1898, was one of the first problems tackled by the United States authorities. When William Howard Taft came to the islands as governor general, he found some 60,000 on the verge of revolt against the friars, who had control of more than 400,000 acres of the most desirable farm land. Mr. Taft negotiated with the Pope in Rome and the Government purchased the land, which was resold to tenants.

The problem remained, however, because many landed estates continued in the hands of private or religious owners. The latter still control many large estates which are farmed by tenants. Most of the church land is leased to second parties who, in turn, sub-lease to tenants. Little if any trouble has been reported from church-owned estates which are administered directly by church officials.

Simpler Income Tax Form Sought by U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)— The Treasury is seeking to take some of the knots out of income tax returns. Through the internal revenue bureau, it has created a special committee to consider simplification of the tax forms. The revenue experts also will try to give the taxpayer better information on how returns should be made out.

Revenue Costs in 1934-35

It cost the Government $1.44 for each $100 of revenue it collected in 1935, as compared with $1.17 in 1934.

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Fast-Ball Pitcher to Help Bee Defensive Department — Ice Hockey Masquerade

Hutchinson Shows Speed At Bees' Training Camp

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 8—One of the American Association hurlers battling for regular work on the 1937 Boston Bees, is Ira Kendall Hutchinson, the Chicago carpenter, a big right-hander with plenty on the ball. Weighing close to the 200 level in playing shape, Hutchinson has the shoulders of a stevedore and the speed of a halfback.

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Boston club, was particularly impressed with Hutchinson's control and speed in a recent batting practice session.

"You can't tell about these ball players," remarked the Bees' pilot. "This Hutchinson had several trials with the Chicago White Sox, without success. Yet in the few days he has been throwing here at Waterfront Park, I believe he can't miss staying in the National League. He's very fast when he wants to be and his control is good. They say he tired easily while pitching in the American Association last season, but I think we can overcome that by making him work slower during the early innings."

Born in Chicago Aug. 31, 1912, Hutchinson started pitching semi-professional ball with the Chicago Firemen team in the Wisconsin-Illinois League. That was in 1932. The following year he was picked up by a White Sox scout and signed to a contract, the Sox eventually sending him to the Dallas Texas League outfit for the necessary minor-league experience. The pace in the Lone Star State was too fast for the youngster, however, and he later was transferred to Baton Rouge.

From Baton Rouge, Hutchinson shifted to Galveston, also a Texas League club, where the White Sox again thought he was ready for a big league trial and called him in. But young Ira was still too green, and he returned to Galveston and then went to Milwaukee in 1934. Wildness handicapped his effectiveness on the mound and Milwaukee sold him to St. Paul.

The beginning of 1935 found Hutchinson back at Dallas, but his inability to locate the plate at critical times caused his release to Des Moines, a Western League club. He won eight and lost eight at Des Moines, fanning 103 batters in 144 innings. Later in the year, much to his surprise, Ira was sent back to Dallas and handed his unconditional release.

Free to peddle his services, Hutchinson walked into the White Sox office in January, 1936, and signed a new contract. He failed once more, however, and turned up with St. Paul, where he won 13 games and lost only eight. He starred in the playoff series with Indianapolis by jumping into the box with the bases filled, two out, score tied, and the count three and nothing on the batter. "Hutch" shot three strikes to climb out of the hole, and then drove in his team's winning run in the eleventh inning.

At the end of the American Association season, Commissioner Landis investigated Hutchinson's several trips to and from the White Sox and decided that the young man was entitled to his unconditional release, naturally making him a free agent again. So Ira immediately communicated with the Boston Bees and signed up for a trial this spring.

Of course, until the Bees plunge into the actual competition of exhibition games, it is impossible to accurately judge the effectiveness of McKechnie's varied assortment of mound talent. But at first glance, it appears that Hutchinson, Lou Fette and Bill Perrin, the last named a left-hander, are almost certain to remain through the approaching campaign.

Another newcomer with previous major league experience, who may carve a regular berth for himself in McKechnie's 1937 plans, is Jim Turner, the Indianapolis right-hander. Jim had a brief trial with the Red Sox back in 1924, which seems a long time ago, but the big fellow still knows how to fool those batters.

In his minor league travels, Turner stopped off at Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Hollywood, before reaching the American Association.

All-Star Selection

Following is the fourth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Joseph Nichols

New York Times

First Team	Position	Alternate Team
Smith, Detroit	g.	Thompson, Boston
Siebert, Canadiens	rd.	Heller, Rangers
Seibert, Chicago	ld.	Goodfellow, Det.
Barry, Detroit	c.	Chapman, Amer.
Aurie Detroit	rw.	Ward Maroons
Lewis, Detroit	lw.	Jackson Toronto
Adams, Detroit	coach	Hart, Canadiens

Davis Cup Series To Be Played At Forest Hills

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The final North American Zone Davis Cup tennis series, which again is expected to find the United States and Australia on opposite sides of the nets as they were last year, will be played at Forest Hills, L. I., May 29, 30 and 31.

The selection of the site and dates was announced today by Walter L. Pate, chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association Davis Cup committee of management, who also is expected to be non-playing captain of the American team.

A meeting between Australia and the United States is much desired by both nations. A year ago, at the Germantown, Penna., Cricket Club, the Aussies handed the Americans their first setback in North American zone play. Red-headed Don Budge and the others who will be chosen as his teammates will be anxious to atone for the 3-2 defeat suffered last year.

Another reason the home forces are anxious to collide with the invaders is that the huge horseshoe stadium at Forest Hills seats approximately 16,000 spectators, and chances are that it will be filled for the series unless one nation wins three matches and reduces the last two to exhibitions.

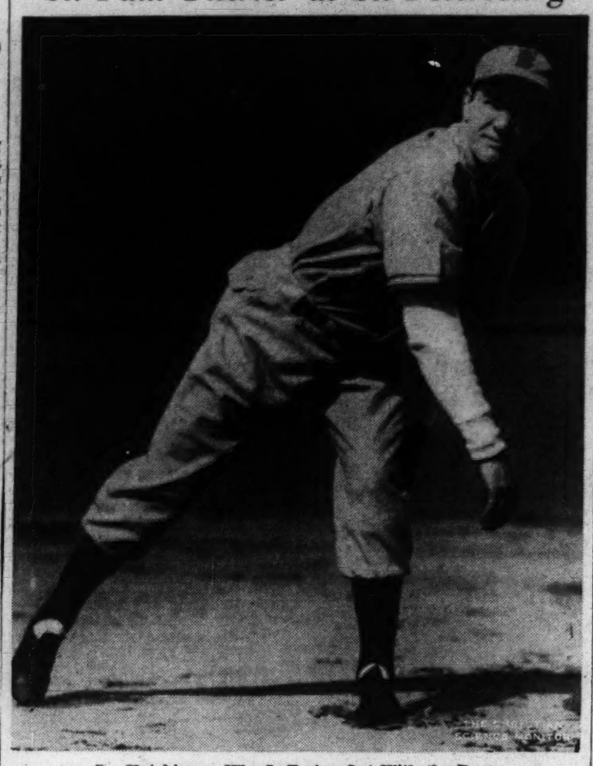
A packed stadium is vital to both teams, especially the Australian squad, because it will share in half the receipts and help defray the expense of sending four players, Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, Vivian McGrath, and the 18-year-old Jack Bromwich, plus a manager to this country. The team is scheduled to sail from Sydney in the S. S Niagara, March 18, and arrive in Vancouver April 9.

The Australians were drawn against Mexico in the first round and the match will be played in Mexico City, April 30 to May 2. America's first round opponent will be Japan, but the date and place for the matches have not as yet been fixed. However, it is expected the series will be played on the Pacific coast, or, perhaps, in Washington, D. C.

Crawford, Quist and McGrath are well known to the American tennis public, but Bronwich is a raw rookie in international competition. It is unlikely he will see any cup action. Apparently he is being brought on the trip for experience and to play in England, providing the Aussies advance to the interzone final.

Bromwick, who conquered Crawford in the Australian championship and Quist in the New South Wales tournaments, is as unorthodox in his playing form as McGrath. He hits two-handed on his forehand and uses the usual single-handed grip for backhand returns. On what he has shown to date, he has been marked down as a remarkable retriever, on the order of Atlanta's Bitsy Grant.

St. Paul Twirler at St. Petersburg



Ira Hutchinson, Who Is Trying Out With the Bees

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Frank Parker and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin dominate national indoor tennis championships; Parker wins men's singles and pairs with Greg Mangin to take doubles. Madame Henrotin takes women's singles, women's doubles with Dorothy Andrus and mixed doubles with Frank Bowden.

DENVER—Vines defeats Perry, 6—4, 6—4, for thirteenth victory in 27 matches of pro tennis tour.

NEW YORK—Walter Hagen appointed non-playing captain of 1937 Ryder Cup golf team.

MIAMI—Picard and Revolta win opening match in 4-ball golf tourney from Mehlhorn and Turnesa, 1 up, after being three down at ninth; Guldahl and Shut upset by Farrell and Klein on thirty-eighth.

ST. AUGUSTINE — Kathryn Hemphill defeats Patty Berg on twentieth hole to win Florida east coast golf tourney.

BUFFALO—Neil Sullivan and Roy Coffin, Philadelphia, win sixth straight national squash racquets doubles title, defeating A. C. Ingraham and Leroy Weir, Cleveland, 17—15, 15—14, 15—6.

PHILADELPHIA—Ogden Phipps of Roslyn, L. L., takes national court tennis crown for fourth year with 6—3, 6—2, victory over James Van Alen.

CHICAGO,—Archie San Romani outruns Glenn Cunningham in slow time of 4m, 21s. in Bankers' Mile at Chicago relays; Sam Allen equals 60-yard hurdle record of 7.4s.

BALTIMORE — Joe McCluskey wins mile and two-mile runs at University of Maryland - Fifth Regiment meet.

PROVIDENCE — Miklos Szabo takes invitation two-mile run at national junior A. A. U. track championships.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Sam Francis sets meet shotput record at 51ft. 7⅛in. as Nebraska wins Big Six Conference track title.

NEW YORK—Jean Aerts and Omer Debruycker, Belgium, win six-day bike race.

ATLANTA—Executive committee sanctions participation of Southeastern Conference football teams in Rose Bowl and Sugar Bowl games but bans post-season contests promoted by "third parties."

BRADENTON, Fla. — Marshall Eldredge wins two-day outboard motorboat regatta with 2119 points.

Winter Sports Program Ends On Saturday

The Harvard winter sports season will come to an end on Saturday when Yale varsity swimming and basketball teams will visit Cambridge for a long and eagerly awaited competition. The two events will be conducted in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Saturday night in a staggered doubleheader with the varsity basketball teams meeting at 7:30 and the varsity swimming teams at approximately 8:45 p. m. The freshman swimming teams will meet at 7:30. The freshman basketball teams will meet in the Indoor Athletic Building at 3:45 p. m.

The Yale varsity swimming team comes to Cambridge backed by a record of 163 consecutive victories started 13 years ago in March of 1924. Yale has not lost an intercollegiate swimming match since it was defeated at New Haven by Navy, 32-30, on March 22, 1924. Yale is favored to extend its string to 164 consecutive victories in the Harvard Pool, and in such a case will have completed 13 straight seasons without losing a meet. In the 20 years that Bob Kiphuth has been coach of swimming at Yale, the Elis have lost only three swimming meets, all in March of 1924, when Yale, in addition to the Navy defeat, was beaten, 38-24 and 37-25, by Princeton.

Harvard has been undefeated this year and in fact the Crimson, aside from its matches with Yale, since an intercollegiate swimming schedule was adopted in Cambridge in 1931, has lost two of 63 meets under the coaching of Harold Ulen. The first year of Harvard swimming, 1931, the Crimson won six meets, lost to West Point 37-25, and to Yale 50-12. In 1932 it won eight and lost to Yale 53-18. In 1933 Harvard won five and lost to Yale 40-31. In 1934 it won nine and lost to Yale 47-24. In 1935 it won eight, lost to Princeton 38-33 and to Yale 38-33. In 1936 it won 10 and lost to Yale 45-26. This year Harvard has won 11-straight meets.

The Harvard swimming team this year has three outstanding individual stars in Charles Hutter, Greg Jameson, and Graham Cummin. Hutter has returned the fastest time among college swimmers for the 50, 100 and 220-yard swims. Jameson has returned the fastest time of any college breaststroker and Cumin to date has been an outstanding college backstroker. Harvard, however, lacks the team balance of Yale, and the Elis once again are expected to win team honors, though the individual competition should be the best ever seen in a dual meet in the Harvard Pool.

The Harvard basketball team has had a surprising record this year. It has been contending for second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League throughout the season and a week ago at New Haven defeated Yale 33-29. Harvard has had the leading scorer of the Intercollegiate League in George Lowman and has a well-balanced team with Leavitt White and Billl Gray partnering Lowman in the forward line and Vernon Struck and Ulysses Lupien playing the guard positions.

Yale's basketball team is built around two outstanding Yale football players, Larry Kelley, all-America football end and captain of the Blue football team last fall, and Bob Beckwith, Yale's star center, who played an outstanding game against Harvard in the 14-13 game at the Bowl. The basketball match will be the final of the year for both the Harvard and Yale teams.

Dartmouth O. C. Team Wins Ski Championship

FRANCONIA, N. H., March 8 (AP)—The Dartmouth Outing Club today held the Hochgebirge ski championship sought by six other teams over the week end.

Warren Chivers clinched the title for the Dartmouth club's fourman team when he made the run down the flag-studded Richard Taft trail yesterday in 81.4s, the club's total time was 18m, 41.9s.

The Hochgebirge team with a total of 19m, 44.6s placed second. Other teams finished in the following order: Schutzverein Club, Harvard ski team, Hanover Outing Club, Greylock Ski Club and the White Mountain Ski Runners.

Individual honors for both days also went to Chivers with a total time of 4m, 21.1s. Ted Hunter, his teammate, was second with 4m, 21.4s.

Miss Jesperson Wins

FRANCONIA, N. H., March 8 (AP)—Turid Jesperson, 21, of Oslo, rode the final half mile of the Richard Taft trail here Saturday in 1m. 36 2-10s,, winning the first eastern women's downhill ski championship from a field of 20 entrants. Micky Pembaur of Austria was second and Mrs. Mary Proctor of Boston third.

Yale Elects Childs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—The election of Clinton L. Childs of Shields, Penna., as captain of the Yale varsity hockey team, was announced last night. Childs, now a junior, prepared for Yale at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., and played right wing in the Yale team's first line this season.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 4, Princeton 3.
Harvard 5, Yale 0.
Harvard J. V. 5, Yale J. V. 0.
Royal M. C. 4, Army 1.
Toronto 4, Michigan 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago—R. N. (Dick) Williams named nonplaying captain of 1934 Davis Cup tennis team.

College Track Results

Bowdoin 64, Boston College 53.
Iowa 59, Minnesota 27.
Maine 64 2-3, Bates 52 1-3.

Pennant Chance Of Giants Must Include Terry

HAVANA, March 8 (AP)—Pennant chances of the New York Giants for 1937 hinge on a hinge—Bill Terry's knee.

Unless young Johnny McCarthy or the veteran Sambo Leslie suddenly gets hot and stays that way, Terry will have to go back on first to give the Giants the final touch of infield polish and punch they must have to run a winning National League team.

As a whole, the team shapes up stronger than a year ago, with Pitcher Clydell Castleman back in great shape and Lou Chiozza on third in place of the veteran Travis Jackson, but Terry or a player almost as good must be on the job at first base for at least 75 games.

Terry, who once said he'd never play another ball game, secretly is planning to play as much or more than his 79 games of 1936. So far this spring, he has favored his knee more than ever. His personal training routine has been centered in pitching, fugno hitting and conversation.

McCarthy, a $40,000 rookie obtained from the New York Yankee farm at Newark, still appears a year or two away from big time specifications. He fields well but his hitting is less than fair. Leslie, always a good hitter, can't field well enough to suit Terry, whose idea of a good ball club is a tight defense and great speed.

The outfield regulars shape up as Mel Ott, Hank Leiber and Joe Moore with George Davis and Jimmy Ripple in reserve. Terry has decided to keep the phlegmatic Leiber in the lineup against all kinds of pitching this year to give him a full chance. If Leiber hits, says Terry, the Giants will win the pennant.

Along the infield, Chiozza will be at third, Bartell at shortstop, Whitehead at second and either Terry, McCarthy or Leslie at first, with Mickey Haslin and Tommy Thevenow the reservists. Gus Mancuso will do the catching again with the assistance of probably Roy Spencer and Harry Danning, who held out this year because he wanted the Giants to assure him of more steady employment.

Terry, a great optimist on the diamond and an inveterate pessimist in the clubhouse, says the Giants of 1937 are the "best club I ever managed," but the best ball player he's got is Bill Terry and he's got to play or else.

Hockey Playoffs Mapped Out For Inter-Am Group

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	8	13	131	94	52
Springfield	19	9	14	102	110	47
Providence	19	7	19	110	116	45
New Haven	13	6	22	94	117	32

Western Division

Syracuse	23	5	16	150	116	51
Pittsburgh	19	3	20	109	112	41
Cleveland	12	8	23	91	122	32

Results March 6

Pittsburgh 1, Cleveland 0.
Syracuse 6, Springfield 2.
Providence 1, Philadelphia 0.

Results March 7

Syracuse 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Cleveland 5, New Haven 2.
Providence 4, Springfield 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—President Maurice Podoloff of the eastern division of the International-American Hockey League has announced that plans had been completed for the preliminary play-off series, even though the participating teams had yet to be determined.

The series in the eastern section, consisting of Philadelphia, Springfield, Providence and New Haven, will get under way March 23, with the second- and third-place teams engaging in a two-out-of-three-game playoff.

The team finishing the regular season in second place will determine the site for the opening game and the location will alternate in the remaining game or games.

The victor will then meet the first-place team, also in a two-out-of-three-game series, and the winner of this will face the successful sextet emerging from an almost identical play-off pattern in the western loop, which includes Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Cleveland.

Although the western division consists of only three teams, Buffalo having withdrawn in mid-season, Cleveland, to qualify, must end up the season with at least the same number of points as the third-place team in the eastern section.

The plans are to get the championship series of three out of five contests under way during the week beginning April 5, the exact date depending on the length of the preliminary series of games.

The regular season is slated to end March 21.

Set for Eli

By a Staff Photographer

Hal Ulen
Harvard Swimming Coach

And Talking of . . . Ice Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The ice hockey masquerade will soon be ended."

That remark was made to me at the banquet which marked the opening of the 1937 world's amateur championships here. And it proved to be true prophecy.

Never again will Britain be represented in the chief amateur tournament in this exhilarating sport by a bunch of Canadian-taught stars who are professionals in all but name.

For the International Ice Hockey Federation has decided—quite reasonably, you may feel—that "expenses" to the tune of £10 a week or more are, in actual fact, payments for playing services; and the recipients of such bounty must in future be known as professionals.

This ruling brings the game in Britain to the cross-roads. As the federation has decreed that professionals and amateurs may not play together, except in "friendly" matches, teams called Britain but composed almost entirely of Canadian-reared (though British-born) experts will cease to be the power they have recently become in international championship ice hockey.

A Task of Years

Before Britain can be represented again with any prospect of success in the world's and European championships, home talent will have to be discovered and improved out of all recognition—a process likely to take several years, judging by the enormous gulf existing now between the skill of the aces imported from Canada and that of the few native Britishers who have the desire and opportunity to play the game at all seriously.

You see, the Canadian boys are British ice hockey. So much so, indeed, that when they were away at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria, for the 1936 Olympic Games tournament (in which were vested also the world's and European championships) league matches in London, a box-office attraction of no mean order had to be suspended. The issue at Garmisch rested between the Canadians representing Britain and the Canadians representing Canada. And there seemed to me to be something a trifle incongruous about that—even though departures from realism toned in well with the snow fairyland of the Alps, where the sleigh-bells were a-tinkle and a temporary population speaking a dozen languages jostled its way through the winding main street under a blaze of bunting.

London, however, is too prosaic for that sort of thing. And, after an underground railway journey on somebody else's feet, I found it quite impossible to shout "Up, Britain!" or anything of that nature while watching the gallant Canadians called Great Britain "switch on the power" against the equally gallant Canadians called Canada. It was a most exciting game, though, for the Canadians called Canada were determined to make atonement for their narrow defeat by the others at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

European Advance

With America absent from the 1937 world's championships, the Canadians, under one name or another, had matters pretty much their own way. But the play of their rivals from the Continent emphasized once again the steady advance made by Old World teams under the influence of those Canadian coaches and players who have been radiating to the many European centers where the game has taken hold. Some idea of the "boom" can be gleaned from the bare statement that in Czechoslovakia there are today about 500 clubs, representing a total of somewhere around 10,000 players.

In Britain, ice hockey progress seems to be confined within a vicious circle which, if not exactly vicious is, at all events, a circle. The game is not firmly rooted. Indeed, it is hardly rooted at all. It is extremely popular as a spectacle—the attendances at Wembley for the first three months of this season (200,000) were up by 30 per cent on those for the corresponding period in 1935-36—and therefore promoters feel the urge to build new and big rinks. But, if they do so, they cannot find sufficient stars to draw crowds to them without importing cracks from the New World, where ice hockey is played to the limit of its spectacular possibilities.

No matter how good these overseas experts are—and they are, indeed, very good—they lack the appeal to spontaneous partisanship that local talent would have. Before more rinks are justified, there must be more high-class home players, and it is hard to see where these players are coming from until there are more rinks, where schoolboys and young men may learn the game. As things stand, ice hockey here is primarily a gladiatorial exhibition and the public goes along to see thrills rather than to indulge a serious interest in the game.

Eight First-Class Clubs

In London there are now eight first-class clubs in operation—the Richmond Hawks, Earls Court Rangers, Earls Court Royals, Harringay Greyhounds, Wembley Lions, Wembley Monarchs, Streatham and Harringay Racers—and all compete in a local knock-out tournament for the London Cup.

The major competitions in Britain, however, are two national tournaments, one conducted on league lines, the other à "knock-out" affair. The latter has been won this season by Earl's Court Rangers. The league competition is contested by 11 sides—the eight London teams I have mentioned, plus Manchester Rapids, Southampton Vikings and Brighton Tigers.

It is rather typical of the way the game is conducted that Manchester Rapids and Southampton Vikings are really two teams of Canadians from France who formerly played in Paris. As Shakespeare said, what's in a name? And as Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Specially Drawn by John A. May

"Things are not always where they seem."

Harvard Beats Yale Sextet, 5-0

International College Hockey (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
McGill	10	0	87	16	20
Harvard	9	1	58	29	18
Toronto	6	4	48	31	12
Montreal	5	5	33	33	10
Queen's	4	6	35	40	8
Dartmouth	3	7	29	64	6
Yale	2	8	20	60	4
Princeton	1	9	25	62	2

Results March 6

Harvard 5, Yale 0.
Dartmouth 4, Princeton 3.

Harvard's powerful hockey team closed its 1936-37 season last Saturday night by defeating Yale for the second time, 5-to-0 at the Boston Garden. Harvard won at New Haven, 8-5, the previous Saturday. The Crimson skaters, paced by their brilliant leader, George Ford, overpowered the Eli midway in the first period to score two quick goals. From then on Harvard continued to increase its lead. Yale's Bill Bundy in goal thwarted many a Harvard scoring chance and it was his stellar work in the net that kept the Crimson from piling-up even a greater score.

At Princeton, N. J., Dartmouth defeated the Tigers, 4-3, in an overtime affair. This victory for the Green put them in undisputed possession of sixth place in the Three-I League standing with six points. Yale landed in seventh, while Princeton, with only one victory in league competition, finished last.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 58, Williams 19.
Boston 60, Worcester P. I. 17.
Brown 54, Syracuse 21.
Conn. State 45, Coast Guard 32.
Dartmouth 53, Columbia 22.
F. and M. 56, Carnegie Tech 24.
Harvard 60, Navy 15.
Illinois 44, Chicago 40.
Iowa 51, Minnesota 33.
Lehigh 47, Swarthmore 27.
Macalester 51, St. Thomas 24.
Michigan State 68, Ohio Wesleyan 16.
Ohio State 47, Northwestern 37.
Penn State 54, Cornell 21.
Princeton 40, Pennsylvania 36.
Purdue 46, Indiana 38.
Rensselaer P. I. 54, M. I. T. 13.
Swarthmore 47, Lehigh 27.

British Amateur Hockey Board May Be Ousted

LONDON, March 8 (CP by Mail)—Friction between rink managers and the British Ice Hockey Association threatens to rob the mateur governing body of control of hockey in England. Dissatisfied with B. I. H. A. treatment, the managers are threatening to form a body of their own to be known as the "Hockey Promoters Association."

Backed by team owners, the managers complain that the association is completely out of touch with modern conditions and indifferent to financial developments that have popularized the sport in England.

Relations between the association and the Earl's Court rink are particularly strained and recently F. L. Summerhayes, Earl's court managing director, openly defied the association.

Three members of the two Earl's Court teams—Rangers and Royals—were selected on England's team to compete in the world's championships. On the night they were to play their first game for England Earl's Court Royals and Rangers were scheduled to play a National League match.

All three players—Jimmy Chappell, Paul McPhail and Johnny Anderson—are English born and this left Royals and Rangers without their quota of two native players as required by association rules. Summerhayes suggested an exemption from the rule for one game but the association refused.

The Earl's Court managing director then declared he would not grant the three players permission to play for England. Finally, the B. I. H. A. had to accept his ultimatum and suspend the rule.

A. J. Elvin, managing director of Wembley Stadium and Empire Pool, is also battling the amateur association. "More people with a financial interest in the game must be given seats on the board," he declares. "The game has advanced out of all recognition in the past few years, but the association has not advanced with it."

Manager Langdon of Brighton and Richmond Stadiums is also peeved at the attitude of the association. "Control of ice hockey should be taken out of their hands," he says. "They should have nothing to do with the game other than deal with the questions of amateur status. They are purely an amateur body."

Langdon suggests the alternative will be outlaw hockey.

College Gymnastic Results

Army 46, M. I. T. 8.
Minnesota 98½, Illinois 92½.
Navy 39, Dartmouth 15.
Temple 28, Princeton 26.

College Polo Results

Army 15, Cornell 6.
Lawrenceville 21½, Yale J. V. 6½.
Princeton 18½, Wilkes-Barre Whips 5.
Yale 9½, Harvard 7½.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 4, Wichita 2.
St. Louis 5, Tulsa 1.

College Rifle Results

C. C. N. Y. 1331, Brooklyn 1246.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

N. Y. Rovers 5, Pittsburgh 4.

Chicago Retains Slim Hope; N. Y. Americans Out

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	9	11	118	85	53
Boston	20	6	17	108	102	46
Rangers	17	9	17	102	91	43
Chicago	13	7	22	86	104	33

Canadian Division

Canadiens	23	9	15	110	101	55
Montreal	17	8	17	99	97	42
Toronto	15	4	20	106	108	43
Americans	14	4	26	100	116	32

Results March 6

Toronto 3, Americans 1.
Montreal 4, Americans 3.

Results March 7

Boston 1, Rangers 0.
Americans 3, Detroit 1.
Toronto 2, Chicago 2 (overtime).

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—There's just one chance left that the six teams now occupying the upper rungs of the National Hockey League won't be in the Stanley Cup playoffs at the finish.

The New York Americans finally were counted out Saturday night and the Chicago Black Hawks all but took the final blow when they played a 2-2 draw with Toronto's Maple Leafs Sunday. As a result of that draw and the New York Rangers' 1-0 defeat by the Boston Bruins last night, Chicago has only one slim hope left.

If the Hawks can win all their remaining five games and the Rangers lose five straight, they'll be tied in points. But in that case the Hawks will have one more victory and will get the call. That was the way the Rangers went out last season.

Those two important games last night also sent Boston three points up on the Rangers in their second-place race in the American division and tossed Toronto and the Montreal Maroons into a tie for second in the international section.

The Maroons and Leafs both clinched their playoff berths Saturday when the Montrealers whipped the Americans 4-3 and Toronto took a 3-1 overtime decision from the Montreal Canadiens.

The Amerks turned around too late to do any good and whipped Detroit's league-leading Red Wings 3-1 in last night's third game to end a Detroit winning streak.

Woodrow (Porky) Dumart, young winger just up from the minors, earned Boston its playoff berth when he scored the one goal that beat the Rangers less than two minutes before the final gong in a rugged game.

Only an official ruling saved the Black Hawks, as they played Toronto on even terms through a fast game. Red Horner, Leaf defense star, knocked in a goal in the third period but officials ruled it didn't count because he had been standing in the crease.

Lorne Carr paced the Americans to their victory, which also was Detroit's first defeat at home since Dec. 27. He scored two of the three goals.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Wins National Junior Meet

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP)—Miklos Szabo of Hungary, making his final appearance on an American track before returning to the homeland next week, made short work of a field of New England distance runners by taking the special two-mile here Saturday night in 9m. 27.6s.

The race was a feature of the national junior A. A. U. track championships at the Rhode Island Auditorium here. Szabo lapped Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, former B. A. A. Marathon winner. John Simkonis of Worcester was third, almost three laps behind.

Edward Swenson, Boston College freshman, accounted for the only meet record in the regulation list of events, when he tossed the 16-pound shot 47ft. 2¾in.

Kenneth Clapp, Brown freshman, won the 40-meter dash, with Dartmouth's Warren King second. Jim McCarthy, Northeastern University captain now competing for the Boston Y, took the hurdles; Victor Bernstein of Brown took the broad jump, with Warren King of Dartmouth; Sanford Goldberg of the Millrose A. A. won the 1000-meter, and Joe Alexander of the Passon A. C. of Philadelphia took the 1500-meter run.

Rhode Island State won the 1600-meter relay, Worcester Academy was crowned king of the sprint medley relayers, and Tufts College took the 2900 relay.

Edward Young of Harvard won the 30-pound weight throw at 48ft. 7¼in. Archie Luczai of Connecticut State won the 5000-meter run in a finish that was badly snarled when the officials became confused on some of the men who had been lapped. Victor Dyrgall of Melrose won the event, but was given third place.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. won the meet in the point scoring with 20 points. Harvard was second with 18 points. Brown third with 17, Rhode Island State 13, Millrose A. A. next with 12, then New Hampshire 10, Holy Cross 9, Dartmouth 8, Northeastern 8, Connecticut State 7, Boston College 6, Tufts 5, Newton Y. M. C. A. 4, East Providence A. C. 2, and Norfolk Y. M. C. A. 1.

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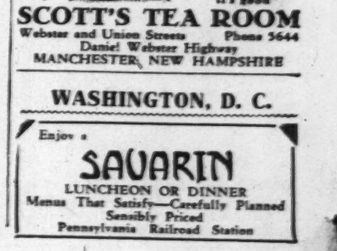

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Five

Two weeks passed before Mother Skunk again took her babies to the Man House. Clouds hung low. The mountain forest was filled with fog. Late May rains made the nights wet and cold, too cold even for young skunks that wore thick fur coats.

Each night Mother Skunk left her small family safe in the dry den while she went in search of food. After her return she was careful to shake her fur coat and lick it as dry as she could before going too near her children.

Each night Perkey begged to go with her; each night she told him, "No."

One night, after a sunny day when no rain fell, the stars shone all over the sky. It didn't take Mother Skunk long to hustle her babies out into the clean, sweet-smelling forest. They passed many creatures, great and small, all out for food and frolic, airing and stretching themselves.

The Feeding Rock Again

Perkey was so happy to be out, that he galloped in and out of line, doing his share of the grunting and squeaking. When the black-and-white procession that was Mother Skunk and her family came to the thinly wooded canyon, the little fellow galloped to the head of the line and asked his mother:

"Are we going to the Man House?"

"Yes," Mother Skunk replied as she went on into the canyon.

Perkey galloped back to his place at the end of the line, happy and excited. He and his brothers and sisters were six weeks old now, and were strong enough to easily go to the Man House and back in one night time.

When they came to the low rock wall they all stopped. The mother felt no need to hide her babies. They were older and knew better how to protect themselves.

The young skunks tumbled all over each other in an attempt to be the first one through the drain. When they slipped into the yard, the glare of the light that shone from the outside of the big window and lighted up the feeding rock for many feet all around, made them stop in silence, but only for a minute. They blinked their eyes, opened them wide and blinked again and again until they were accustomed to the brightness.

Though Perkey was always at the tag end of the line, he was first to reach the feeding rock. He had not forgotten where it was. He searched all around, trying to find a low place where he could easily pull himself up to the food.

And There Was Grandpa

At last, after much puffing and grunting, Perkey pulled himself up on the feeding rock. There, pawing in the food, was Grandpa; he raised his tail but didn't look up. Knowing it was just another skunk, he went right on pawing and scratching in the food, hunting the choice pieces. Perkey sidled close to his friend and asked:

"When did you come?" Not waiting for an answer, the little skunk squeaked out: "I'm glad to see you."

"Uh-hu!" Grandpa mumbled, not conscious that it was his young friend that had spoken to him. He went right on rummaging in the food. Soon he found what he was looking for. He took a tight hold on the chop bone and backed against the wall to enjoy his find.

Perkey moved over and nibbled the other end of the bone. Grandpa grumbled a warning and raised his tail. When he saw it was Perkey, he managed to grunt between bites:

"It's you, is it?" He stopped long enough to touch his young friend's nose. "I'm glad to see you. But run along now and find yourself a bone." He gave a vigorous snap at his bone.

Mother Skunk and the babies now climbed up on the flat rock; Mother Skunk sidled close to Grandpa and grunted out bits of forest gossip to him. Though he was her own father, she had never told the babies about him. It was better as it was. She was glad he had taken a liking to her Perkey; he would teach the cocky little fellow many things that she had failed to make him understand. In time, Grandpa would turn over the leadership of the skunk clan to Perkey, who was already a leader in his own baby fashion.

On the Top of the Wall

Perkey, too excited to eat any more, climbed up the wall. When he reached the top he suddenly stopped and as suddenly jerked up his tail. There, quiet and still, was a short low log that the man had that evening placed on the wall. Knowing that the cold rain had kept many animals in their dens, the man had fixed another feeding place on top of the wall just above the flat rock. In a scooped-out hollow in the log he had put an extra supply of food so that all the animals that came would find plenty to eat.

Perkey was so excited that he forgot everything else but this new thing. Suddenly he jerked up his tail and pounded a warning to a 'possum that stood quietly on the other side of the log. Back in the forest, neither the skunk nor the 'possum would have thought of eating with the other, and Perky had not learned the manners of the Man House yet.

A big raccoon appeared on the wall, rose up on his hind legs and inspected the strange log, and went on down to the feeding rock.

Suddenly, before Grandpa knew what had happened, he found himself whizzing through the air. The raccoon had lifted a front paw and had, for reasons known only to himself, silently, but firmly, knocked Grandpa about four feet away from the flat rock. It had all been done so quickly that the old skunk was too surprised to throw out his bad-smelling spray.

Ashamed of himself for not having sprayed the 'coon, Grandpa sneaked under the wall, only to come right back as quickly as he could. He stood, tail high, in sullen defiance before old Busybody. Even then the old skunk didn't throw out his spray. He wouldn't unless the 'coon made some new unfriendly move. Skunks do not like the smell of their own spray, so use it sparingly. Grandpa turned his body in the shape of a U, pounded the ground, the while eyeing the 'coon.

This time the skunk, more alert, had the upper hand. The 'coon knew it. Pretending that he had eaten all he wanted, and had not even seen the skunk return, the 'coon quickly turned and with long strides was on top of the wall.

Perkey blocked the way. He was ready to do a good turn for his friend. With raised tail the little fellow jerked forward in short hops, grunting and pounding with each hop. Without any warning and before he knew what had happened, he fell, kerplunk! in the rock bowl of water below.

Old Busybody ducked his head, turned and disappeared into the darkness, a sly grin on his masked face.

Without a sound, and dripping wet, Perkey somehow managed to get up, shake himself, and pick his way to his mother, who had seen the whole affair.

When they returned home, Perkey of his own accord went and curled up in his warm bed.

(To be continued next Monday)

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Perky Met an Opossum at the Feeding Place One Night When the Bright Light Was Shining on It

Mother Mah-Kay and Her Cubs

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Mah-kay, the black bear, stood near a lake among the pines. Beside her sat Sooty and Cinnamon, two very little cubs.

Though the cubs were ten weeks old, they were having their first walk in the forest. They had never been out of their nursery den before. They had lived indoors ever since they were born, one day in late January. This home was a hole dug in the side of a little hill under some fallen trees and a pile of broken branches.

Mother Mah-kay had lined her den with dry leaves and twigs before the snow came. Later the snow fell and a big drift covered the pile of tree trunks and branches. Instead of a doorway into the den, there was then only a little hole where Mah-kay's breath came out. This showed in the frosty air.

When big Mah-kay's babies were born, they were only about eight inches long, and each weighed less than a pound. These small babies were nearly naked, for they had only a little fine hair on their pink bodies. They did not feel chilly because their mother tucked them close to her body and kept them covered with her long fur. When they needed a bath, she washed them with her tongue.

When the Snow Melted

With such good care, both babies grew and changed. In ten days they had soft grayish fur of their own, which became darker every day. Their eyes had been shut at first, but in six weeks these opened. There was not much for them to see in their dark den, but they began to toddle about. When they did that Mother Mah-kay pulled her babies close to her with her paws and gave them little hugs to show them how proud she was that they could walk.

It was late March before the snow melted from the fallen trees above their home. That was the way the door to their den opened. The cubs were two months old when they had this chance to look out and see daylight for the first time in their lives, and to smell the fresh outdoor air.

Soon Mah-kay walked toward the door. The cubs started to follow her, but their mother nudged them and pushed them back and sniffed in a way that made them understand that they must stay in their nursery. They were too young to go with her on her first spring trip to the lake.

Mah-kay had not eaten a thing for five months, but she had not been hungry. She was very, very fat, when she went into the den, and her fat kept her so well that she did not need to eat all winter. She did not think about finding something to eat even now.

What she did think about was water.

The Cubs' First Airing

She had not had a drink for those five months, either, and she was now so thirsty that she went down the snowy trail to the shore of the lake. Then she took a long drink. She lifted her head, said "Woof!" loudly and drank again.

She swallowed so much water that her sides spread out, and her stomach was big and round. When she could not hold one more drop, she walked slowly back to her den and her babies.

After that for two whole weeks Mah-kay left her cubs at home while she went for a walk each day. At first she went just to drink, but in five or six days she felt hungry for spring food. So she dug up some roots to nibble.

At last, this sunny day in April, when the cubs were ten weeks old, Mother Mah-kay gave a new signal. She stood near the door of her den and grunted in a pleasant way. One cub got up and walked out to her. In a moment the other cub followed.

Now that they were out in the sunlight, the colors of their fur coats could be seen. Though they had both had grayish fur while they were younger, one now had a black coat and the other had a brown one. So you may guess why we called these cubs Sooty and Cinnamon.

Mah-kay started down her trail and the little ones toddled after her, stumbling over sticks and slipping in the mud. Although their mother went very slowly, they could not keep up with her. When they felt tired, they began to whimper. Then Mah-kay came back to them, took them in her arms and fed them warm milk. After they had rested they were ready to go on again.

Puzzling Matters

When they reached the lake, Sooty and Cinnamon looked at themselves in the water. They even tried to play with their queer reflections, and were much surprised when something wet splashed up and hit their black noses.

After their first trip, the cubs followed their mother every day. For about a week they only watched or played while she dug up roots; then they learned to nibble some of the tenderest roots. They learned, too, to take drinks of water, without getting splashed.

One day Mah-kay went fishing. She caught a large fish, throwing it out of the water with her paw. Both cubs liked its flaky, tender white meat. They ate so much that little was left for their hungry mother.

A few mornings later Sooty and Cinnamon learned a new lesson. They were playing beside their mother when what seemed to them a very strange creature came through the woods. He walked noisily on two feet, and made queer shrill sounds with his mouth.

When Mother Mah-kay heard those sounds, she signaled, "Be quiet!" to her babies and then pushed them to the foot of a tree. That meant "Climb up!" and a couple of quick spanks meant "Hurry!"

The cubs clambered up just as fast as they could, and hung to a branch without moving. Mah-kay sat on the ground, so still that she looked like a dark rock. A man walked past a few yards away. He did not know that three bears watched him and listened to his happy whistling!

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Both Illustrations Drawn by Dr. Carroll Lane Fenton, After Seton, for The Christian Science Monitor

Mah-Kay Sat by a Tree Watching Her Cubs Play

A Close-Up of Sooty Playing on the Hillside

Rain Song

The rain's a drummer.
Hear it beat!
It makes a drum
Of every street,
Of every hill,
And woodsy place;
Of open fields,
And spider's lace;
Of leafy bough,
And velvet rose.
It even beats
On childlren's toes!

NORMAN G. SCHLICHTER

Henrietta Hen

"Cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep."

Mrs. Henrietta Hen looked round. "Less noise, please," she told her chickens.

"Why, mother dear?" they cheeped together.

"Because—" began Mrs. Henrietta. But the chickens had scattered over the farmyard and were not listening.

The little brown hen scratched up more worms for them and clucked, "I must do something about this noise. A hen can't think, or hear herself cackle. And I have to choose names for my children—I really must do something about this noise!"

She found them a worm each, and then thought she would hide for a bit.

So, while the chickens were exclaiming over the worms, she took quiet, high steps out of the farmyard, squeezed herself under the big gate, and ran forward. And there, in front of the house, sat something just waiting to hide her.

In Hiding

So Mrs. Henrietta Hen climbed up, and began to settle her wings, and think out names for those twelve noisy children. But soon she got them all mixed up, and fell asleep.

It took the twelve chickens some time to eat their worms, and then they said, "Now, we'll have a sleep under mother's wings! Where is she?" But no amount of cheeping brought their mother to them, and they felt cross.

"If we weren't very brave chickens we'd cry," they said. "But, instead, we'll look for her."

Presently they all slipped under the same gate leading to the front garden, and would soon have found Mrs. Henrietta Hen if she and the thing she was hiding on had still been there. But they weren't. So the chickens went back.

Meanwhile, the little brown hen was dreaming that she could fly—not just heavily to the top of the fence, but on, and on, and on, like a sea gull touring the world. It was the loveliest dream she had ever had, and she didn't want to wake up.

Then she said, "But I am flying—there's the road rushing past under me!"

She found, however, that her wings were both still asleep.

"Well, I'm sitting on something that's flying, then," she thought.

And quite suddenly she knew that she was on the running board of Farmer Jim's motorcar, and that she was being carried along the high road at an alarming speed.

A Fast Run

"Now, Henrietta, don't flutter," she said to herself, just as if she were one of her own chickens, "and then, perhaps, you'll stay where you are."

The motor rushed along, as if it were running away, but soon Mrs. Henrietta Hen was used to the speed, and began to look round at the country.

"How that cow stared!" she cackled, as they sped past a field. "Perhaps it would like to change places with me!"

She clucked at the idea, and nearly fell off.

"Now, Henrietta, be sensible," she said severely, and suddenly remembered that she must find names for her children. But it seemed too much trouble just then, and she thought, "Bother—let them have names from the alphabet—A to L—that will do!"

So she watched the scenery again, and the car sped on and on, till at last they came to a town. Then it ran up to a petrol pump saying, "A drink, please." And Farmer Jim got out of the car on the opposite side from Henrietta.

The little brown hen blinked lazily, till she saw a tall policeman staring at her.

"Oh, my!" she clucked, "suppose he takes me to prison and says I've stolen a ride!"

Farmer Jim's Surprise

But instead he walked up to Farmer Jim and said, "Excuse me, sir, but have you a little brown hen?"

"Why, yes," replied the farmer.

But when the policeman asked, "Do you ever take her for a ride?" Farmer Jim answered, "No, of course not," and thought him very silly.

"Well, sir, would you please step this way," said the man.

Farmer Jim did so, wondering what it was all about, and when Mrs. Henrietta saw him she got all flustered and cackley.

"Oh, Farmer dear,
It's very queer
How I got here,"

she clucked, hoping he wouldn't be cross.

"My dear Henrietta, you might have been lost forever!" he exclaimed, gathering her up in his arms and placing her inside the car on the seat next his own. "There, precious hen," he said, "you can tell me how it happened on the way home."

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Weatherby's Mill

LIKE Rome, like London, like Paris, Jaalam too has its suburbs. There is East Village, that thread of pleasant old houses along the winding curves of Lafayette Street; there was Spindleville, a name only since the dam on Harbor Brook went out in the Minot's Light storm of '51; there is Indian Hill, and the Old Forge, and Three Corners, long ago called Cocked Hat. These are all small, no more than clusters of houses. And, of them all, Weatherby's Mill is the smallest.

It lies nearer Jaalam than the Forge and Cocked Hat, yet it is more isolated. For south of Jaalam the old stage road on which it lies swings in a contra danse through low hills about the long reach of Guinea Meadow and across the meadow the low embankment of the turnpike runs like a taut bowstring. Only a few years since this turnpike, built a century ago and disused when the railroad came through, was a brush-grown mound, with but a narrow track still open over the granite bridges spanning the dark and slow marsh streams. Now twin ribbons of concrete run here, and the long stretch rumbles day and night with a busy traffic of cars and buses and great trucks bound north and south. And now the old road, and Weatherby's Mill with it, has fallen to disuse and a quiet old age.

* * *

FROM THE PIKE, between low pine hills, you have a fleeting glimpse of the Mill. You see a grouping of white houses on a hill laced by stone walls, the end of a great barn, a roof with a cupola above the winecup elms and clustered apple trees. Then the pines close in, and the willows pass with a murmured swish as the tires drone and sing over the broad level. Seen thus, the Mill has the effect, the unreality of a stage setting. You wonder, perhaps, why men built here.

Turn back; take the old road. This is worth a moment's pause.

Slowly, leisurely, between granite outcroppings and clipped pastures, the old road climbs this gentle hill. It rests in a triangular green; to the left a road wanders off about the rim of Guinea Meadow, to come at last to Medbury's back door; to the right a road drops to a swale and climbs Oak Hill; beyond, the stage road loops on. There are a dozen houses—one more, if you count the old fire house, a low, red building with a square tower at one corner. Of the dozen houses, the most are small. Their gables face the old road, and they trickle down the sweep of the Meadow Road, with hen houses and garages and apple trees in the back yards. But four deserve notice.

* * *

AND FIRST COMES Hugh's Folly. From the turnpike you saw its turret windows gleaming, its mansard roof of patterned slates catching the sun. This is a mansion of the seventies; behind it, in the orchard, is the reason for it—the shoe shop with its many-paned windows. Hugh O'Brien built both. A hard-headed, tight-lipped Irishman, he came here to peg shoes for Myrick. He prospered, branched out for himself, built the shop, the smaller houses for his men, at last this mansion as his proof of success. After his time, shoemaking turned to larger centers. But this remains. Now the Folly takes overnight guests, and in the old shop Bert Hunt has his garage.

Hugh came here to work at Myrick's, across the road. This was built a generation before, a square and modest house with a great chimney above its low roof. Barely a century old, it followed a still older pattern derived from the Cape, for Myrick came from Yarmouth. Behind it is a great red barn perched on granite posts above the slope to the swale; the yard between is solid ledge, and to the left is yet another shoe shop. This is smaller than Hugh's, a twelve-footer with a loft for storing leather. And Myrick's pattern, like that of his house and shop, was a simpler one than Hugh's. He was a farmer, and a shoemaker as well; in summer he tilled his acres, and in winter made brogans for the field hands of Georgia. Now Myrick's great-grandson lives here. The pattern persists; he works in Chesham, keeps a few cows, and the old shop is his milk room.

* * *

AND THE FIRST Myrick, in his turn, came here in the last days of the mill, to work for Weatherby. This mill stood above the swale, on Burnt Brook. Here are still the long green mounds of the broken mill dam; and the dam, the mill, goes back almost to the beginning of Jaalam. Weatherby came here in 1720; he throve, and his corn mill prospered; and he built on the knoll toward the stage road. Here his house still stands.

But this you have trouble in finding. Here two small houses front the road, and behind them stands what Jaalam knows today as the Weatherby house, a vast and rambling place with two long wings and the cellar holes of barns behind them. A gracious house this, built by Weatherby's grandson, Colonel Simeon. Bert Hunt now lives in one of these smaller houses, and owns this as well. You go in with him. The great rooms with their carven panels and chimney-pieces echo; the long central hall rustles with the whisper of vanished crinolines. Bert has a problem here. For Hugh, of the mansion, built these smaller screening houses for his help; without them, this house under its great elms would be sheerly lovely; as it is, he finds it hard to find even transient tenants. You go with him through the great kitchen to an ell. Here is the old house. There is a ten-foot fireplace, with a smaller one built within it; the room is sheathed in pine weathered a soft sepia; once back kitchen, then woodshed, this still keeps a quiet dignity. Built against this, the Colonel's house faces the road; but this older part faced the sun and the mill pond. Weatherbys lived here until 1850, then went west. This remains. With Bert Hunt, you wonder what will be done with it. Something, in time.

* * *

AND YOU WONDER, too, how Weatherby came here. There was Burnt Brook, to be sure, and this site lay between the scattered farms of West Purchase and Plymouth End, all with grain to be milled. But there was more—something before this.

This was Buckmaster's. The old stage road swings down hill, turns, and where the brook runs slow and still to the great stretch of Guinea Meadow there stands a house with two great chimneys and a long saltbox roof. Buckmaster built here in 1688. Here was the mile-long reach of the great meadow, here was running water, here was the faint trail westward to the newer settlements, eastward to Boston Bay. This was frontier. Buckmaster grazed cattle on the meadow, sent a drove yearly over the old Indian trail, eastward to the settlements. The trail deepened; he added to the building, maintained a tavern. And something of that air still lingers about the old house. The ceilings are low, within reach, with great summer beams; the kitchen fireplace is enormous; the chambers are oak paneled. Between two of these is a swing partition; this could be lifted and hooked to the ceiling, throwing the two rooms into one, for dancing. Underfoot the floor springs like sun-softened ice. The house is a maze of powdering closets, of odd chambers tucked under the long slant of the roof, of stairs springing from odd corners and twisting up against the great chimneys. Under the worn treads of one pair of stairs, against the great chimney breast, is a brick forge; no fire has burned here, no hammer clinked within memory.

* * *

YOU SEE THE unfolding pattern, now that you know the beginning. There was Guinea Meadow and Ephraim Buckmaster; there was Burnt Brook and Job Weatherby; there were Elkanah Myrick and Hugh O'Brien and the shoe shops. So this small hamlet grew; so they grew all over Jaalam, all over New England. And the pattern spreads beyond even that. For all over the world there are Weatherby's Mills. There was perhaps a ford, a crossing of pack-horse ways, a great meadow ruffling in the winds. Something here could be turned to use; men settled, and others followed. They grew. Then so slight a thing as a turnpike, a new way of stitching shoes, and the tide ebbed. We pass, now, and wonder why men built here.

Perhaps there was always, in the beginning, the thought that London was once but a mound amid the marshes, that Paris was once but a reedy island in the Seine, that Rome itself was once but a fording place by the Tiber.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

THE WINNOWER: *An Oil Painting by Jean François Millet in the Chauchard Collection of the Louvre*

ALTHOUGH Jean François Millet, "the great Peasant-Poet-Painter of the nineteenth century," began his art career at the moment when Romanticism was at the height of its glory, he was little affected by this movement. From Paris Millet wrote to his family, before he began his work in the studio of Delaroche, that he spent his days in the museums where he studied the works of the great early painters and his nights in the libraries where he studied their lives. For him the pictures of the Louvre "were food and drink," and there he found himself in a world of friends. He loved these friends too much to try to make copies of them and, as he said, he would have lost their spontaneity and warmth.

His great desire, as he told a friend after two years in Paris, was to reveal in paint the true story of country life and labor; to celebrate it in painting as it had already been celebrated in verse. For Millet, beauty did not lie in the face, but in the harmony that existed between man and his toil. He looked for its full expression.

He has been called "the French Rembrandt." Both men expressed freedom from convention, with entire simplicity and perfect truthfulness. Millet had no patience with the artificiality that portrayed dainty Dresden china shepherds and peasants. These fancy-dress figures did not interest him. All his peasants were workers.

Millet's first real achievement was "The Winnower," a painting in natural colors of a blue-shirted peasant. Two other "Winnowers," painted later by Millet with slight changes in the position of the head or in the shadows, hang in the Louvre, one in the Thomy-Thierry collection, the other, as reproduced above, in the collection of Chauchard.

Horizons Widen for Sir Philip Sidney

"THOROUGH" may have been the motto of one Tudor gentleman in particular, but it aptly expressed the Tudor attitude to life in general. Although Philip was only seventeen years old when he left Oxford, his intellectual attainments were already of a high order. In the eyes of his friends and guardians, however, his studies so far had been little more than preparatory: the enlightenment that constitutes genuine education would not really begin until he embarked on the continental tour that was the common advantage of all noblemen's sons in those days. On May 25, 1572, the Queen granted a license—the Elizabethan passport—"to her trusty and well-beloved Philip Sidney Esq., to go out of England into parts beyond the seas, with three servants and four horses, etc., to remain the space of two years . . . for his attaining the knowledge of foreign languages." As it happened, Philip stayed away from England three years, and knowledge of foreign languages was not by any means the only profit he brought home with him. . . .

Philip was in Frankfort, where he was staying at the house of Andrew Wechel, the printer. It was probably here that he first met the great scholar and diplomat, Hubert Languet, and formed the close friendship that did not end until Languet's death. It is one of the clearest evidences of Philip's intellectual vigour and high-mindedness, even at this early age, that he should so often have won the lasting affection and esteem of his seniors. Hubert Languet was in his fifties. He was not only one of the greatest scholars of the day, but he was also the friend and confidant of most of the noblest Protestant figures throughout Europe. Yet of them all he chose rather to honour a lad of barely nineteen years. It would be possible to dismiss all idea of mystery from the friendship and read therein nothing but the Huguenot ambassador's fixed determination to secure so promising a person as Philip for the future needs of the Protestant cause. Such a motive was indeed frequently uppermost in Languet's mind. Here in fact was the rational, the intellectual basis of the friendship. But it was also too emotional on Languet's side, too unequivocable, to allow entirely of such a simple, calculating explanation. To Philip alone Languet seems to have been able to empty the whole contents of his mind. . . .

It was the general opinion among Languet's circle of friends that in this astonishingly intelligent young nobleman lay a possible means whereby England could be roused into an endeavour to save Europe for Protestantism and the Protestant ideal. Southward, the Turkish fleet dominated the Mediterranean; northward, the Reformation halted while Calvinism wrestled with Lutherism for the mastery; westward, France was in the throes of civil war again, and England was steering an erratic and quite unpredictable course under the captaincy of Elizabeth; and eastward—but nobody knew what Russia's intentions might be. Of all the major European countries only Spain stood firm and undivided. And how could Spain be checked? Languet looked towards Holland. If only England could be brought wholeheartedly into the cause of a Protestant Europe, perhaps Spain could be attacked and defeated in Holland. . . . Such a telling wound only England could deliver—of that Languet was convinced, but would she? Here, then, was the intended use to which Philip must be put. He must be given such a vision of the need for a united Protestant Europe that, upon his return to England, he would be fired with the determination to give that vision the reality of fact.—C. HENRY WARREN, in "Sir Philip Sidney." (London: Thomas Nelson.)

March Morning

BRIGHTER than the king's seal
On a royal decree
The morning sun
Has set its signature
Upon the hills.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Meeting Daily Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE has daily needs, and in many cases they are numerous. Thus, everywhere people are engaged in devising ways and means of meeting these needs.

Food, clothing, and shelter are generally considered to be the most important daily necessaries. Throughout the ages, humanity has worked to cultivate the soil for crops, to weave material for clothing, to build homes for shelter and repose and ships for transportation. These and other methods of supplying the needs of mankind are constantly being increased in scope. In their turn the world's busy workers receive payment with which to buy these necessaries, so that the so-called law of demand and supply may be carried out.

But sometimes this so-called law does not seem to be working properly. On the one hand there appears to be unemployment, stagnation of trade, poverty; and on the other, such a surplus of food that there is no longer any demand and little return for it. Then, too, a sudden decrease in value of stocks and shares, or rents from houses or lands, may bring a sense of insecurity and even, at times, lack to the one who has relied on a settled income for the supply with which to meet his needs. In this maelstrom of material living everyone needs to find a reliable source of supply, one which cannot possibly fail, because its basis is neither material nor limited.

The inspired teachings of Christian Science are able to help the business and professional man, the agriculturist and the navigator, through an understanding of God, divine Principle, and of man's true relation to Him as His spiritual, perfect reflection. It points out, to all who turn with receptivity to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that a reliable and unlimited supply of good is gained only through the correct understanding of God, the Giver of all good. From no material source can true supply come. Neither can material wealth, power, or position bring to one real security or happiness.

In that most wonderful of all sermons, the Sermon on the Mount, our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, said (Matthew 6:24), "No man can serve two masters," clearly showing that we cannot put our reliance on matter and material methods and still avail ourselves of the true and enduring substance which does not fail. Illustrating the need for simple trust in God, he said (Matthew 6:26): "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." Evidently the Master discerned humanity's fear of limitation and the consequent anxious hoarding of material things. He continued, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony for each one, is ever at hand, because our Father-Mother, God, the only source of real supply, is omnipotent and omnipresent. No longer, then, need anxiety or fear assail us regarding the necessity of meeting today's or tomorrow's needs. When we turn wholeheartedly to God, and realize man's inseparable oneness with Him, with all good, we can be certain that our need will be supplied. We shall begin to see that our real need is to know and demonstrate more and more of our God-given freedom, health, and happiness. Encouraging us along this pathway of right thinking, Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 186), "Rest assured that He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

What unspeakable comfort, what a loosening of heavy burdens, for all those whose family, business, or career needs daily care! When one seeks first the constant supply of spiritual ideas, of wisdom, intelligence, loving-kindness, cooperation, and purity, through quiet, unselfed contemplation of the spiritual nature of man as the child of God, every right endeavor will be abundantly blessed for the benefit of all. To such a one there is no insurmountable barrier of lack, unemployment, or stagnation; for he is proving the truth that each idea of divine Mind is ever engaged in true activity, where the enduring qualities of Mind are being joyously expressed.

Then let us array our whole thought on the side of good, of abundance, and not waste time thinking or talking of evil, since it has neither place nor opportunity for expression in God's harmonious plan for each of His children. No one is left out of the Father's loving care. With joy and gratitude we can prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's tender words on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Symbol of a Season

NOT by the first green spears of hyacinths,
Not by Arcturus' returning golden flame,
Do I know that spring is come as surely
As I know by a sidewalk marble game.

Stubbed tiny shoes and red cheeks glowing,
Small grimy hands describing a ring of chalk:
And now I know that spring is on her way returning,
By this click of agate pellets on a walk.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

ΠΛΗΡΩΣΙΣ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΩΝ ΑΝΑΓΚΩΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Πάντες ἔχουν καθημερινάς ἀνάγκας, εἰς πλείστας δὲ περιπτώσεις αὗται εἶναι πολυάριθμοι. Τοιουτοτρόπως, πανταχοῦ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπιδίδονται εἰς τὴν ἐφεύρεσιν τρόπων καὶ μεθόδων πρὸς πλήρωσιν τῶν ἀναγκῶν τούτων.

Ἡ τροφή, τὸ ἔνδυμα, καὶ ἡ στέγη θεωροῦνται γενικῶς ὡς τὰ σπουδαιότερα καθημερινά χρειώδη. Ἀνὰ τοὺς αἰῶνας ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἐπεδόθη εἰς τὴν καλλιέργειαν τοῦ ἐδάφους, διὰ νὰ τρέφεται, εἰς τὴν ὑφαντουργίαν διὰ νὰ ἐνδύεται, εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν οἰκιῶν, διὰ νὰ στεγάζεται καὶ ἀναπαύεται, καὶ εἰς τὴν ναυπήγησιν πλοίων, διὰ νὰ μεταφέρεται. Ὁ κύκλος αὐτῶν καὶ ἄλλων μεθόδων προμηθείας τῶν ἀναγκαιούντων εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα σταθερῶς εὐρύνεται. Ἀφ' ἑτέρου οἱ πολυάσχολοι ἐργαζόμενοι τοῦ κόσμου πληρώνονται διὰ νὰ δύνανται νὰ ἀγοράζουν τὰ χρειώδη ταῦτα καὶ νὰ λειτουργήσῃ οὕτω ὁ λεγόμενος νόμος τῆς προσφορᾶς καὶ ζητήσεως.

Ἐνίοτε ὅμως ὁ λεγόμενος οὗτος νόμος δὲν φαίνεται νὰ λειτουργῇ ὅπως πρέπει. Ἀφ' ἑνὸς φαίνεται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ ἀνεργία, στασιμότης τοῦ ἐμπορίου, φτώχεια καὶ ἀφ' ἑτέρου τοιοῦτον πλεόνασμα τροφῆς ὥστε ζήτησις μὲν αὐτῆς, δὲν ὑπάρχει πλέον, ἀπόδοσις δὲ ἐλαχίστη. Ἐξ ἄλλου, μία αἰφνιδία πτῶσις χρεωγράφων καὶ μετοχῶν, ἢ ἐνοικίων οἰκιῶν ἢ γαιῶν, δύναται νὰ ἐμπνεύσῃ αἴσθημα ἐλλείψεως ἀσφαλείας, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ στερήσεως. εἰς ἐκεῖνον ὅστις πρὸς ἀντιμετώπισιν τῶν ἀναγκῶν του ἔχει ὑπολογίσει ἐπὶ ἑνὸς ὡρισμένου εἰσοδήματος. Εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν δίνην τῆς ὑλικῆς ζωῆς ὁ καθεὶς χρειάζεται νὰ εὕρῃ μίαν ἀσφαλῆ πηγὴν προμηθείας, ἡ ὁποία πηγὴ νὰ μὴ εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ στειρεύσῃ ἐπειδὴ ἡ προέλευσίς της δὲν εἶναι οὔτε ὑλικὴ οὔτε περιωρισμένη.

Αἱ ἐμπνευσμέναι διδαχαί τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δύνανται νὰ βοηθήσουν τὸν ἐπιχειρηματίαν καὶ τὸν ἐπαγγελματίαν τὸν γεωργὸν καὶ τὸν ναυτικόν, διὰ τῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς καὶ τῆς ἀληθινῆς σχέσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς Αὐτὸν ὡς πνευματικῆς, τελείας Του ἀντανακλάσεως. Δεικνύουν, εἰς πάντας ὅσοι στρέφονται μετ' ἐπιδεκτικότητος πρός τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ Mary Baker Eddy, ὅτι μία ἀσφαλὴς καὶ ἀπεριόριστος προμήθεια καλοῦ ἀποκτᾶται μόνον διὰ τῆς ὀρθῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ Δοτῆρος παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ. Ἀπὸ καμμίαν ὑλικὴν πηγὴν δὲν δύναται νὰ προέλθῃ ἀληθινὴ προμήθεια. Οὔτε δύναται ὁ ὑλικὸς πλοῦτος, ἡ ὑλικὴ δύναμις ἢ ἡ ὑλικὴ θέσις νὰ προσπορίσουν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον πραγματικὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἢ εὐτυχίαν.

Εἰς τὴν θαυμασιωτέραν ὅλων τῶν ὁμιλιῶν, τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὄρους Ὁμιλίαν, ὁ Ὁδηγός μας, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, εἶπε (Ματθ. 6:24), "Οὐδεὶς δύναται δυσὶ κυρίοις δουλεύειν", δεικνύων σαφῶς ὅτι δὲν δυνάμεθα, ἐμπιστευόμενοι τὴν ὕλην καὶ τὰς ὑλικὰς μεθόδους, νὰ ἐπωφελούμεθα συγχρόνως καὶ τῆς ἀληθοῦς καὶ διαμενούσης οὐσίας ἡ ὁποία δὲν ἐκπίπτει. Καταδεικνύων τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς ἁπλῆς ἐμπιστοσύνης εἰς τὸν Θεόν, εἶπε (Ματθαῖος 6:26): "ἐμβλέψατε εἰς τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ὅτι οὐ σπείρουσιν, οὐδὲ συνάγουσιν εἰς ἀποθήκας, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος τρέφει αὐτά." Προφανῶς ὁ Διδάσκαλος διέκρινε τὸν φόβον τοῦ περιορισμοῦ ἀπὸ τὸν ὁποῖον κατείχετο ἡ ἀνθρωπότης καὶ τὴν ὡς ἐκ τούτου μετὰ ἀνησυχίας συσσώρευσιν ὑλικῶν πραγμάτων. Καὶ ἐξηκολούθησε, "πλὴν ζητεῖτε πρῶτον τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὴν δικαιοσύνην Αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντα ταῦτα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν."

Τὸ βασίλειον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἡ βασιλεία τῆς ἁρμονίας διὰ τοῦ καθένα, εἶναι πάντοτε πρόχειρον, ἐπειδὴ ὁ Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ μας, ὁ Θεὸς ἡ μόνη πηγὴ πραγματικῆς προμηθείας, εἶναι παντοδύναμος καὶ πανταχοῦ παρών. Ἆρα δὲν ὑπάρχει πλέον λόγος νὰ κατεχώμεθα ὑπὸ ἀνησυχίας ἢ φόβου περὶ τοῦ πῶς θὰ πληρώσωμεν τὰς ἀνάγκας τῆς σήμερον ἢ τῆς αὔριον. Ὅταν στραφῶμεν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας καὶ ἐννοήσωμεν ἐμπράκτως τὴν ἀχώριστον ἑνότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ Αὐτόν, μὲ πᾶν ἀγαθόν, δυνάμεθα νὰ εἴμεθα βέβαιοι ὅτι θὰ μᾶς δοθῇ πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειαζόμεθα. Θὰ ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ βλέπωμεν ὅτι αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον πράγματι χρειαζόμεθα εἶναι νὰ γνωρίσωμεν καὶ ἀποδείξωμεν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον τὴν Θεόδοτον ἐλευθερίαν, ὑγείαν καὶ εὐτυχίαν μας. Διὰ νὰ μᾶς ἐνθαρρύνῃ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην τοῦ ὀρθῶς σκέπτεσθαι, ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 186), "Ἐστὲ βέβαιοι ὅτι Ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον κατοικεῖ πᾶσα ζωή, ὑγεία, καὶ ἁγιότης, θὰ σᾶς προμηθεύσῃ πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεσθε κατὰ τὰ πλούτη τῆς δόξης Του".

Ὁποία ἀνέκφραστος παρηγορία, ὁποία ἐλευθέρωσις ἀπὸ βαρέα φορτία, δι' ὅλους ἐκείνους τῶν ὁποίων ἡ οἰκογένεια, ἡ ἐργασία, ἢ τὸ στάδιον ἀπαιτοῦν καθημερινὰς φροντίδας! Ὅταν κανεὶς ζητεῖ πρῶτον τὴν σταθερὰν προμήθειαν πνευματικῶν ἰδεῶν, σοφίας, νοημοσύνης, μακροθυμίας, συνεργασίας, καὶ ἀγνότητος, διὰ τῆς ἠρέμου, ἀνιδιοτελοῦς θεωρήσεως τῆς πνευματικῆς φύσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ, πᾶσα ὀρθὴ προσπάθεια θὰ εὐλογῆται πλουσιοπαρόχως πρὸς ὄφελος πάντων. Διὰ τὸν τοιοῦτον δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀνυπέρβλητος φραγμὸς στερήσεως, ἀνεργίας, ἢ στασιμότητος· διότι ἀποδεικνύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ἑκάστη ἰδέα τοῦ θείου Νοῦ ἀσχολεῖται πάντοτε εἰς ἀληθῆ δράσιν, ὅπου αἱ διαρκεῖς ἰδιότητες τοῦ Νοῦ μετὰ χαρᾶς ἐκφράζονται.

Ἂς θέσωμεν λοιπὸν ὁλόκληρον τὴν σκέψιν μας παρὰ τὸ πλευρὸν τοῦ καλοῦ, τῆς ἀφθονίας, καὶ ἂς μὴ κάνωμεν καιρὸν σκεπτόμενοι ἢ ὁμιλοῦντες περὶ κακοῦ, ἀφοῦ τοῦτο δὲν ἔχει οὔτε θέσιν οὔτε εὐκαιρίαν ἐκφράσεως εἰς τὸ ἁρμονικὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ σχέδιον διἘκαστον τῶν τέκνων Του. Οὐδεὶς ἀφίνεται ἐκτὸς τῆς φροντίδος τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ Πατρὸς. Μὲ χαρὰν καὶ εὐγνωμοσύνην δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν τρυφερῶν λόγων τῆς Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 307 τοῦ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀνάμικτα): "Ὁ Θεὸς σᾶς δίδει τὰς πνευματικάς Του ἰδέας, αὐταὶ δὲ πάλιν σᾶς προμηθεύουν τὰ χρειώδη τῆς ἡμέρας. Μὴ ζητεῖτε ποτὲ διὰ τὴν αὔριον· εἶναι ἀρκετὸν ὅτι ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα βοήθεια· ἐὰν δὲ περιμένετε, οὐδέποτε ἀμφιβάλλοντες, θὰ ἔχητε πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεσθε ἀνὰ πᾶσαν στιγμήν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Harvest Moon

DECEMBER,—March,—June,—
twelve full moons in a year—
one harvest moon.

—Unknown. (Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

'Straw Names' Are Alleged In Dog Race Firm

Former Member of Legislature Declared Holder of 12,000 Shares

Inquiry Is Sought

Records of the Commission Are Ordered by Legislative Committee

Leland Bickford, radio news commentator, charged today before a legislative committee that a former member of the Massachusets Legislature "controls" more than 12,000 shares of stock in a dog racing corporation through "straw names."

The testimony was given before the legislative committe on legal affairs in connection with a bill calling for an investigation of dog racing in the State.

Senator William H. McSweeney, chairman of the committee, described Mr. Bickford's accusation as "irrelevant" and indicated he felt the witness was making statements unsupported by evidence of any sort.

Mr. Bickford named 12 persons who he said own 1000 shares each of the Bay State Greyhound Racing Association, but Senator McSweeney asked, "What of it?" implying that proof should be offered of a charge that the former legislator controls their holdings.

The radio commentator asked that records of the State Racing Commission be subpoenaed by the committee to establish who are the owners of the racing stock.

After demurring at first, Senator McSweeney agreed at length to send for the commission's records.

The witness, who had promised "sensational disclosures" if allowed to speak before the committee, had no evidence to support his charges, but suggested these might be good subjects for the proposed legislative investigation.

Having been frequently interrupted in his testimony by Chairman McSweeney, Mr. Bickford blurted out at one point: "It's apparent I'm not getting anywhere here!"

When the committee chairman interrupted Mr. Bickford to ask a question about the former legislator whom he had named, J. Arnold Farrer, counsel for Mr. Bickford, suggested the radio man be permitted to present his testimony without interruption "instead of taking half an hour to finish a sentence."

Senator McSweeney retorted: "I thank you for your assistance, but I do not require it. I'll ask you not to interfere again."

Later, Mr. McSweeney suggested that if Mr. Bickford had evidence of law violation he should present it to the district attorney.

Mr. Bickford charged that for two weeks the Racing Commission had allowed the Dighton dog track to operate without a totalizator to record wagers.

At this, Senator Thomas Burke (D.) of Boston, a member of the committee, interjected: "That isn't the only time the commission has closed its eyes."

"No, it isn't," Mr. Bickford responded. "They have closed their eyes on many, many occasions."

Senator McSweeney warned Mr. Bickford he should not ask the Legislature to spend $10,000 of the State's money, unless you have something more than Scollay Square gossip to go on."

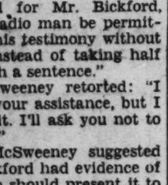
The witness insisted he had more than that. He said the certificate of incorporation of Wonderland Amusements, Inc., (one of the operators of the dog track at Revere) showed that the former legislator he had previously referred to as having been a director of the corporation at the time it was chartered.

He also declared that the Old Harbor Kennel Club had submitted incorrect reports to the Recess Committee on Taxation and Public Expenditure and to the legislative committee on legal affairs, quoting from the club's reports to the Racing Commission in an attempt to prove this charge.

It was announced that opponents of an investigation, including dog track owners, will be allowed to reply at a hearing on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain, becoming somewhat warmer this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature in the middle of lower 30's; Tuesday becoming fair and colder; moderate to fresh southeast winds, shifting to northwest.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow in north portion, rain or snow in the south portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder in the south and snow flurries and colder in the north portion.

Vermont: Light rain, changing to snow tonight; colder in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday snow flurries and much colder.

Massachusetts: Rain and warmer in the east and rain changing to snow in the west portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder except snow flurries and much colder in extreme west portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast or south winds shifting to northwest tonight and becoming strong late tonight or Tuesday morning; overcast weather with rain tonight, clearing Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	24	Miami	72	72
Bermuda	60	56	Minneapolis	18	18
Chicago	34	34	New Orleans	58	58
Denver	34	34	New York	38	30
Helena	22	20	Norfolk	56	40
Jacksonville	64	60	St. Louis	36	28
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	38	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 8.
B—Minimum, March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:56 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8:13 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:13 p. m.

Longshoremen Strike At South Boston Pier

Boston News Today

Stronger Union Sought by Move

About 200 longshoremen, loading and unloading ships of Merchants and Miners Transportation Company at Pier 2, South Boston, were called out on strike at 1 p. m. today by officials of the International Longshoremen's Union. The move is not in protest against working conditions, hours, or pay, these officials stated, but to prove union strength in an effort to "organize Boston 100 per cent."

Union spokesmen claimed that 70 other men are on strike at the Charlestown depot of the company, and "a large number" in Providence had also walked out.

Truck drivers hauling freight to and from Merchants and Miners' piers struck in sympathy at the same time. Picket lines were established and large numbers of policemen were rushed to the scene. The strikers gathered in the New Haven railroad freight yards near by, many of them sheltering from the rain in empty box cars.

This morning, at the last of six conferences held during the past few days between union and Merchants & Miners officials, a deadlock was reached. Arthur J. Doyle, Boston agent for the line, informed the union leaders that the Merchants & Miners organization had its own company union and therefore need have no dealings with the International Longshoremen.

The strike of members of that union—which left only a handful of non-union workers on the wharf—was called, it was explained, to demonstrate the strength of the longshoremen's organization.

The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company operates a number of freight and passenger services between various Atlantic coast ports. Today only two ships, the Kent and the Nantucket, are in Boston.

Nash Company Files Stipulation

A stipulation was filed in United States District Court today by W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston stock brokers, that they would refrain from further sales of stock of the Faun Mining Company, Ltd., during litigation brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Judge George C. Sweeney then issued an order that the brokerage company would be held in contempt if it should fail to abide by the stipulation. The order was described unofficially as having similar force to a temporary injunction.

The SEC is seeking a permanent injunction forbidding sale of the stock by the Nash Company, alleging that the brokerage firm misrepresented the stock.

Boston Postal Receipts Increase

Postal receipts at the Boston Post Office were 2.63 per cent greater during February this year than they were for the same month in 1936, according to Peter F. Tague, the postmaster. The total figure this year was $1,237,519, which represented an increase of $31,740.

Boston was fourth in the percentage of increase registered by large cities in the United States. Those ahead of it were Philadelphia with 9.26 per cent; Chicago with 6.77 per cent, and New York with 6.43 per cent.

City Suit Against Curley Impounded

Papers in the mysterious suit of the city of Boston against James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, filed on Jan. 21, were impounded today for a second time. The continued impoundment order followed a half-hour private conference between Judge Harold P. Williams of Suffolk Superior Court, and attorneys for both sides.

Judge Williams named March 24 as a tentative date for the hearing of charges in the suit. The two defendants were given 10 days to file special pleadings. This morning's conference was the result of a court order, on Feb. 1, setting March 8 as the hearing day.

Present for the first time at this morning's secret session was Wendell P. Murray, prominent Boston lawyer, who represents Mr. Curley. Also attending the conference were Frank L. Simpson, counsel for Dr. Santosuosso; and Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, representing the city. Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for Boston in the suit, was absent.

Green Estate Tax In Supreme Court

Complicated by tax claims of four states and a contest among the prospective heirs, consideration of the $80,000,000 estate left by Col. Edward H. R. Green is on today's docket in the United States Supreme Court.

Appearing before the high tribunal, James J. Ronan, assistant attorney general of Massachusetts will try to establish the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as Colonel Green's domicile.

If he is successful in proving the Colonel a resident of this State, the Commonwealth will assess and collect a tax of $12,000,000. About $25,000,000 in personal property owned by the late son of Hetty Green, premier woman financier of her era, is held in Boston on a court order, pending disposition of the case.

The Massachusetts claim is contested by Texas, New York and Florida, who maintain that Colonel Green was domiciled in their jurisdiction, and that a tax is due them from the heirs in order to inherit any Green property within their boundaries.

Water Main Break Floods Highway

Workmen labored today to repair a break in a water main under Beacon street, between Massachusetts avenue and Hereford street, which flooded several blocks of the Back Bay area early Sunday.

Officials said several days would be required to repair the main and the 40-foot hole in the paving and that traffic would in the meantime be diverted from that usually heavily traveled block of Beacon street.

Water and gas service, shut off for several hours on Sunday, was fully restored today, however; fire department engines had pumped out apartment cellars and residents were busy cleaning cellars and sidewalks where a miniature flood had roared for an hour after the break, about 2:30 a. m. Sunday.

Officials said the broken pipe would be sent to experts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to determine, if possible, the cause.

'Metropolitan Boston' Plan Opposed as 'Opening Wedge'

Legislative Hearings

Legislation establishing 14 cities and 29 towns in an area to be known as "Metropolitan Boston" was viewed today, before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, as "an opening wedge" through which Boston would later gain control of these communities.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's bill to establish the "Metropolitan Boston" area provided that none of the communities would lose its autonomy, but all would operate for their common good. It was immediately opposed by representatives of suburban communities.

W. Edwin Ulmer, a Brookline citizen opposing the proposal, said:

"If the bill is passed and legislation goes into effect, the citizens of these cities and towns will be liable for their own bonds, the state tax, the Elevated deficit, $54,000,000 in Elevated bonds, and on top of it all they would have to pay the bonded indebtedness of Boston.

"Under this bill, Boston can afford to offer autonomy, if it is simply able to put its hands in the pockets of these towns and make them liable for its debts."

Mr. Ulmer pointed out that after the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway were appointed, it was not long before 14 cities and towns were included in an area and made responsible for $54,000,000 in bonds as well as the deficit of the Elevated.

The "opening wedge" charge was made by Lincoln Bryant, town counsel for Milton, who said the cities and towns in the proposed area do not want to be grouped together simply because the largest member wants it. He could see no advantage to calling the area "Metropolitan Boston" when it is not.

James C. McCormick, selectman of Winchester, said "while the bill is simple and not bothersome as it purports not to take away autonomy, succeeding bills would be detrimental to Winchester's interest."

Representatives of Brookline, Newton, Quincy, Norwood, Cohasset, Hull, Belmont, Medford and Arlington were recorded against the proposal.

Mayor Mansfield, who could not

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Strike of 1800 In Woonsocket Hits Five Mills

Men Spinners Demanded in Place of Women by the I. T. U.

Conference Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 8—Because the management of five mills in this city refused to replace 250 women mulespinners with men and guarantee that in the future only men would be hired for other types of spinning, 1800 textile workers affiliated with the Independent Textile Union are on strike here today.

Government conciliaters, James L. Bernard and Carl E. L. Gill, tried last night to effect a settlement but the union leaders would not agree to meet mill managers. Two conferences—one Thursday night which lasted until the early hours of Friday morning, and one equally lengthy Friday—failed to have the followers of Joseph Schmetz, president of the I. T. U., change their strike vote.

Tomorrow morning the strikers of the five plants namely, the Belmont Yarn Mills, the Bonin Spinning Company, the Falls Yarn Mills, the River Mills, Inc., and the Woonsocket Spinning Company, will meet to decide on their future program, it was announced by union leaders last night.

The strike which began today swells the ranks of idle textile workers in Woonsocket to 2400. Six hundred operatives of the American Wringer Company are still out of the plant despite the management's contention that the walkout, due to the failure of the company to give a worker a 2-cent increase, was illegal because of an agreement signed by the union and the management which provided no strike would take place until the matter was arbitrated before government representatives.

Counciliator Bernard said last night that both he and Mr. Gill would make another effort this afternoon to bring the strikers of all of these mills together with the managements.

The latest Woonsocket strikes came when the city's industrial board had practically completed arrangements to make Woonsocket "strike proof." The plan which the I. T. U. and the employers had virtually accepted, a plan of Conciliator Bernard, provided union contracts for all mills and an arbitration board to handle labor disputes.

The I. T. U. unions, built along the perpendicular lines, boast 90 per cent of the 12,000 textiles workers employed in mills in Woonsocket and vicinity. The union officials say that the replacing of men with women is the only issue involved. There is no question of hours, wages or other working conditions, it was said. The managements, however, have been more fluent in defending their position. They say:

"The position of the five mills may be simply stated. Spinning frames in this industry are practically universally operated by women. The only substantial exceptions are in states like Massachusetts, where, by reason of local laws, women are not permitted to operate on the night shift. It is well known that spinning frames were brought out with the idea of so simplifying the spinning operation that women could be used to operate them.

"The mills are informed that approximately 60,000 spindles of wool spinning frames are in operation in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, of which 54 frames are in Connecticut, 167 frames in Rhode Island and 243 frames in Massachusetts, and that practically all of them are operated by women.

"The mills are also informed that the operation of spinning frames by women has given universal satisfaction and that the experience in Massachusetts has been that women are better fitted than men for this particular task.

"The Woonsocket woolen spinners are already burdened with the highest wages in the country paid in an industry which is exceedingly competitive. The mills cannot under these conditions jeopardize their present or future chance of survival

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

N. E. Replies To Court Plea Of Roosevelt

Letters to Congressmen Fail to Show Weakening of Opposition

Women Are Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — As President Roosevelt prepares to make his second radio address on the Supreme Court issue tomorrow night, the New England reaction to his first appeal last Thursday, as reflected in communications received by members of Congress from that region, is predominantly unfavorable.

Time is wanting for a large response to have reached Washington but the evidence on hand fails to indicate that any wavering minds were changed to support of his proposal.

Nor is there evidence that any member of the New England congressional delegation was induced to come to support, definite or tentative, of the court enlargement plan by the Victory Dinner speech. Today such a careful and conservative political forecaster as Representative Charles L. Gifford (R.) of Massachusetts predicted the Roosevelt proposal will not receive a single Massachusetts vote in Congress. "I have too much faith in the integrity of the Massachusetts members of Senate and House to believe otherwise," said Mr. Gifford.

Two sample New England comments on the Thursday night address follow:

A New Haven (Conn.) woman: "I have postponed writing to you until I had heard what the President had to say at the Victory Dinner last night, I had hoped that he was not really intent on the wrecking of the Supreme Court. Since hearing his talk, however, I am convinced that nothing will satisfy him but the absolute crippling of our one sure safeguard against absolutism."

A Boston man: "The President's mask is off. Your duty is clear. Defend the Supreme Court."

Speaking in general of the huge New England mail arriving here on the court issue, the relatively great proportion of letters from women continues to be a feature. Apparently the New England women are aroused by this proposal as by hardly any other issue to come before Congress for many years. And many of the writers reveal more vigorous conviction and emotion than do New England men. Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine summarized this manifestation today when he said that "a large proportion of my mail is from women and most of them speak with an intensity of emotion that is noteworthy."

The mail and telegrams in opposition to the presidential proposal continue to be in the great majority, but the last week or 10 days has witnessed an increase in mail from supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. This increase can be largely accounted for by notices of endorsement from labor unions in many New England cities. These endorsements are in blanket shape, assuming to speak for several hundred or thousand members of the particular union, and thus fail to register not only the mail volume but the evidences of individual interest that Administration supporters would like to see laid down on congressional desks. Better than this method but still lacking somewhat in the desired impressiveness, from the Administration point of view, is the identically typed postcard with space left for signature, that is coming to the Connecticut senators, at the rate of 30 to 75 cards a day asking support of the President.

Icings: Plain and Fancy

By a Staff Photographer

Two Views of the Trawler Comorant

As She Reached Port With Evidence of Wintry Weather

Coating of Ice On Fish Trawlers Heaviest of Year

Coated with the heaviest ice of the year, 25 steam trawlers and schooners tied up at Fish Pier today for the opening of the Monday market. They brought a total of 1,748,000 pounds of fresh fish, and stories of a raging northwester that blew over Massachusetts Bay Saturday night and Sunday.

Bearing 212,000 pounds of fish, the trawler Cormorant was, perhaps, the most heavily covered with ice. Captain Thomas Evans said the nor'wester whipped up great combers that broke on the starboard side, crashing water clear across the large fishing vessel. Spindrift froze on masts and rigging, leaving the ship a virtual cake of ice.

Captain Evans reported the weather as being the coldest he had experienced this winter. The wind was biting, he said, quickly freezing the water in layers.

The fishermen reported that ice did not form on their vessels until they were 20 miles off the mainland. At Fish Pier today many spent their odd moments hacking away at the frozen spray.

Textile Demand For Pay Voiced By Lawrence Union

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 8 (AP)—The Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America today prepared to demand of textile manufacturers here a 20 per cent wage increase, a 35-hour week, reduction in the work load and collective bargaining.

Joseph C. Novo, president of the local unit of the Federation, making the announcement yesterday, said that the demands would be presented to manufacturers as soon as they were drafted in proper form.

Meanwhile Mayor Walter A. Griffin urged workers to maintain peace by the use of "common sense and calm reasoning." He further said:

"Lawrence is on the threshold of becoming either one of the greatest industrial centers in the country or just another textile city. The important decision on its future lies in the hands of the workers in our mills."

Warning workers to beware of "coercion by outside interests and outside labor agitators," he urged them to select leaders from their own ranks, if they found it necessary to confer with manufacturers.

NORWICH, Conn., March 8 (AP)—The Connecticut Textile Council, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, mapped plans today for organizing the state's textile workers.

Andrew Baral, president of the Council, announced an organizing committee composed of three members of each Connecticut local of the United Textile Workers of America would swing into action as soon as a plan of campaign has been received from C. I. O. headquarters at Washington.

Two hundred delegates at the meeting ratified the proposal for the organization campaign, and adopted resolutions supporting President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, advocating passage of the Ellenbogen National Textile Act, and supporting the strike at the Electric Boat Company in Groton.

Other resolutions adopted condemned Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for authorizing use of state police at the Groton strike, and urged a congressional investigation of the submarine shipyards.

Among the speakers was Powers Hapgood of Boston, Mass., secretary of the New England C. I. O. Council.

Striking Messengers Delay Telegram Service

LOWELL, Mass., March 8 (AP)—This city was without regular telegram delivery service today as its 10 Western Union and four Postal messengers declared a strike.

The striking message-carriers demanded 20 cents an hour, "cash consideration" for out-of-the-city deliveries, and their uniforms donated by their employers.

The Western Union employees were discharged, and the Postal boys refused a $1 a week increase for a 48-hour week. Picket lines were formed outside each of the offices, messages being delivered by other employees.

N. H. Town Meetings to Vote On Constitutional Convention

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—In a "fireside address" over a group of radio stations covering the State, Gov. Francis P. Murphy will tell tonight why he thinks a constitutional convention should be called to alter the State's constitution, and what his views on governmental economy and efficiency are.

Tomorrow the voters of the various towns in the state will vote on the constitutional convention question and determine the policies of their towns for the coming year. It will be "Town Meeting Day." Voters in eight cities will also go to the polls tomorrow to vote on the convention question.

It is generally conceded that the vote will favor the calling of the convention. Then it will be up to the Legislature to name the date for the convention as well as the date for the election of the delegates. This vote may be taken at the next regular elections or at specially called elections.

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Poor Crop Yield Expected

Prospects are that this year's yield of maple products in New Hampshire will be exceedingly small. Some farmers have already tapped their trees and are hoping for the best. But it is generally recognized that the weather to date has been what is considered poor for sap yield. In spite of this, the Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire and the State Department of Agriculture are carrying on their usual spring series of meetings of interest to owners of sugar bushes.

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Skils on Roller Skates

A Manchester merchant, who deals in winter sporting equipment such as skils, skates, and the like, is humorously making the best of the rather snowless winter. In this store-keeper's window may be seen various winter sports equipment arranged as in a museum. A pair of skils is equipped with roller skates and a sign points out that they may be used either with or without snow. On a snow shovel a sign states that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Seamen's Act Hard Blow To Marine Cadets

Nautical School Graduates Held Year From Able Seaman's Job

Protests Are Filed

Scarcity of Officer Openings Forces Young Men to Begin at Bottom

Graduates of nautical school ships maintained by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and California are made the victims of a "joker" in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, it was discovered today by parents of the cadets now aboard the ships, and protests are being filed by them and other supporters of American shipping, with their senators and congressmen.

By an intensive two-year course of special training the boys on the Massachusetts schoolship Nantucket are prepared to take the examinations—which they invariably pass—for the position of third mate or third assistant engineer. Having passed these exams it has been the usual practice, if no posts are vacant, to serve for the time being as able seamen.

But the Seaman's Act by prescribing that an applicant for an able seaman's certificate of efficiency and continuous discharge book must have served first as an ordinary seaman, closes this door to temporary remunerative work to the schoolship graduates.

Because of this parents of the Nantucket cadets today dispatched letters to Massachusetts senators and congressmen urging that steps be taken immediately toward legislation to remove this "joker" from the act.

An amendment to Section 13 of the Merchant Marine Act requires all persons rated as able seamen—who are eligible to receive the certificates and discharge books issued by the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation—to have had three years' service on deck at sea. The "joker" adds that "graduates of school ships approved by and conducted under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, may be rated as able seamen after 12 months' service at sea after graduation."

Parents wish to have the words "after graduation" removed and to have service at sea aboard the Nantucket and other state schoolships recognized as sufficient.

Under the present law youths who, after arduous and expensive special training under expert and practical experience at sea, are granted officers' "tickets" by the federal marine authorities, are regarded as too inexperienced to serve as seamen. One graduate may obtain a position at once as an officer, while another is ruled too inexperienced to serve under him.

The law prevents graduates who do not find positions as officers at once, from obtaining employment as able seamen and forces them to undertake menial positions as ordinary seamen—if they received third officers' certificates—or coal passers—if they studied to be engineers.

An ordinary seaman need never have been aboard a ship before and, under the Seaman's Act, he cannot take the wheel "except for the purpose of learning"—while the schoolship graduates have already proved their efficiency at the wheel by actual experience at sea.

The sponsor of the American Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which has caused this difficulty for the nautical cadets, is Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who is also interested in additional bills now pending in Congress for perfecting and extending the act.

Since Senator Copeland is to be in Boston on Friday to address a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce it is expected that the question of this "joker" will be brought to his attention again.

Townsend Club Spender Checks Up on the 'Kitty'

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie A. Saben, Townsend-plan spender, opened the tax "kitty" in a department store today and found $2.50 in transaction taxes on the $123 she has spent.

Each time one of the dollars changes hands a tax of two cents may be put in the box. Mrs. Saben, collecting two cents on every dollar she spent, had about $2.50 more.

The Greenfield Townsend Club expressed itself as pleased with the size of the "kitty" and added that if $20 in taxes were collected by the end of March they would consider the plan a success.

Mrs. Saben spent her 124th dollar for a bag of flour and planned to buy a hat and coat for herself and some scatter rugs for the Saben domicile this afternoon.

'Working Dollar' Starts On New Hampshire Trip

CONCORD, N. H., March 8 (AP)—A Suncook Study Club today started a "working dollar" on a month's trip in an effort to determine its earnings on a basis of a 2 per cent tax each time it changes hands.

Mrs. Dorothy Guler, Concord business woman, spent the dollar first, using it to pay for a two months' subscription to a Concord newspaper. Attached to the dollar is a blank on which each recipient is asked to sign name, occupation and date of receipt.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finklehoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theatre project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC—"The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:20.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

COLONIAL—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. 8:30. Tomorrow 2:30 and 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English sub-titles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:08, 6:20, 9:40.

MEMORIAL—"Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:59, 3:58, 6:57, 9:56. Also "We're on the Jury," with Philip Huston. 11:36 a. m., 2:35, 5:34, 8:33.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT—"Alias Bulldog Drummond," with Jack Hubert and Fay Wray. 10:05 a. m., 12:27, 2:02, 5:53, 8:44. Also "Love on the Run," 8:43, 11:07 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:15, 10:02. Also "We Are From Kronstadt." Midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico." "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir," "Gold Quest of the Ages." latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

Radio Programs

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STATE AND ORPHEUM—"When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Jean Perry. Both theaters. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

BOSTON—"Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Robert Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

EXETER—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Man of Affairs," with George Arliss and Rene Ray. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"George Arliss in "Man of Affairs. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Penway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "The Plot Thickens," with James Gleason and Zasu Pitts 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Music

BROWN HALL —New England Conservatory—Chamber music concert presented under the auspices of the New England Conservatory. Georges Laurent, director. 8:15.

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Lecture on Modern Piano Music by Willi Apel. 8.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury St. March 8-20.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART—Walter W. Jamison on "Modern Psychology and Modern Art." Presented by Alumni Association. Alumni Room, 364 Brookline Ave. 8.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP—Monthly meeting in the parish hall of Arlington Street Church. 8.

Tomorrow

ADVERTISING CLUB—Kenneth Collins on "Everything Depends on Advertising." Hotel Statler. 12:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries 2" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Joseph O. Reynolds, Jr., on "Stained Glass—Its Story in Color." 46 Beacon St. 2:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular weekly meeting. George A. Morin on "The Real Facts on the $25.00 Tax Limit on Real Estate." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Herbert C. Parsons, Reuben L. Lurie and Judge John F. Perkins on "An Adequate Juvenile Court for Suffolk County." 40 Beacon St. 12:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE—John P. Murphy on "Keeping in Tune with the Times." Also, Thomas L. Hurley. 126 Marginal St. 10:30 a. m.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—J. O. Crowther on "Josiah Willard Gibbs." Rumi Hall. 4.

Opposition to Man For Holyoke Head Takes Fresh Turn

Although support for Dr. Roswell G. Ham as the new president of Mount Holyoke College was voted unanimously by the Alumnae Council of the college on Saturday, opposition to selection of a man to head the century-old woman's college still was evident among other alumnae today.

This was particularly noticeable in the Committee of 100, an alumnae group, whose secretary, Miss Caroline D. Smiley, said she had not changed her position, although two other committee members indicated they would no longer object to selection of the Yale professor.

"I haven't changed my position in my opposition to Dr. Ham," said Miss Smiley today at Boston.

The chairman of the Committee of 100, Miss Amy Rowland, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff, of New York City, formerly active in the movement to replace Dr. Ham with a woman, said on Saturday after the Alumnae Council meeting on the campus at South Hadley:

"The Committee of 100 is well satisfied with the action of the Alumnae Council today."

To which, Miss Rowland added: "As far as I can see for the committee, and as far as this group is concerned, there will be no further organized opposition to Dr. Ham."

An entirely different view was expressed today by Miss Smiley at Boston.

"No one can speak for the members of the Committee of 100, because they have not been consulted," she said. "I knew nothing about the action by the Alumnae Council on Saturday until hours after it had taken place and had been given to the press. I do not personally agree with the clause referring to the presidency. Some of my friends will be simply amazed when they hear what took place."

The Alumnae Council meeting followed by one day, a statement by the college trustees that they had "no occasion" to reconsider their appointment of Dr. Ham to succeed Miss Mary E. Woolley next summer.

"Deep conviction and difference of opinion exist as to the wisdom of the action (in naming a man as president of Mount Holyoke)," said the resolution of the Alumnae Council, "but whatever the difference of opinion, it appears that nothing can be accomplished by further discussion of the presidency, and that the problem is now one of uniting all alumnae on a constructive program for the future good of Mount Holyoke."

The resolution was offered by Mrs. Clara Searle Painter '09, of Minneapolis, who made a plea for harmony.

Rhode Island Aids U. S. Soil Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8—Rhode Island is the most densely populated of all the 48 states, but still it has a considerable rural population.

Farmers in the State are being organized into associations for carrying out the new Federal soil conservation program, Ralph S. Shaw, state director for the program here, announces. Federal payments of $127,000 will be distributed in this State under the program if all the farmers participate, Mr. Shaw says.

Ships Come and Ships Go Along the Maine Coast

Drawn by F. W. Saunders

Boothbay Harbor, Maine
Part of the Fishing Fleet Is in Port

Hulks at Boothbay

Adz and Maul Still Thump 'Long Boothbay Harbor Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, March 8—The seafaring renown of this Maine coast village is carved in the planks of wooden ships. The thump of adz and top maul still attest the thriving pace of its shipbuilding artistry.

Offshore fishermen still ply the choppy thoroughfare between Ocean Point and Squirrel Island. Tall-sparred pleasure craft careen among its wooded islands during the summer and idle winter away in snug seclusion by the yacht club pier. Ubiquitous lobster boats putt-putt-putt along the outer ledges the whole year round. For here, where the spicy scent of spruce and hemlock blends with the pungent tang of the tides, men still earn their living by the sea.

If Boothbay Harbor is very much on the tourists' map nowadays, it is because this trim little Down East haven is still a conspicuous landmark on the mariner's chart. Wooden ships spell art and industry to Boothbay Harbor dwellers. Within a 15-mile radius of this region there are at least half a dozen yards turning out wooden ships of one sort or other—yachts, fishermen and an occasional coast guard craft.

Down near the old tide mill in East Boothbay, the Hodgdons are still turning out sturdy wooden ships for commercial and pleasure purposes. Further along the shore, the Rice Brothers' yard carries on a friendly rivalry. Over in South Bristol—a few miles as the gull flies across Linekin Bay—Harvey Gamage does a thumping business transforming rough oak keels and hard pine planking into glossy sailing yachts.

Morse's, far up the tidal reaches of the Damariscotta, in the town of that name, specializes in deep-sea fishing craft; fashioning ships rugged enough to spend a fortnight trawling down on Georges. At Wiscasset, 10 miles or so up the west side of the Boothbay peninsula, Fred Pendleton's busy yard is carrying on a tradition as one of the best of Maine's large yacht builders. The Blaisdells in Woolwich are still other builders within the Boothbay range who in recent years have stood knee deep in shavings as a result of a fresh wave of large yacht building.

These and the Morses at Friendship and Thomaston are maintaining traditions that hark back to the days when shipwrights in this region were turning out great wooden windjammers for the world's trade routes half a century or more ago.

Relics of that glamorous era still linger in sheltered byways around Boothbay Harbor. Standing on McKown hill at the seaward tip of the town, one sees a panorama embracing the present and the past; the crowded inner harbor with offshore fishing craft packed close around one of the wharves—a glimpse of what lies on the other side of McKown hill. Here, in this sheltered west-side cove, is one of the last great gatherings of deep-sea wooden sailing vessels. One must go all the way to Oakland Estuary in San Francisco bay, or to Mariehamn in the Aaland Islands in Finland to find the like.

Here in Boothbay Harbor, a forlorn company of Down-East windjammers has come home for good. Scorned of steamboat sailors and insurance underwriters, these crumbling hulks with their drooping, weathered spars and bleached rigging seem destined to end their days. Probably never again will they slip their rusty moorings, nor hear the tramp of the watch on deck, nor feel the press of wind on towering canvas, nor follow the running tide.

Harlan Trott

N. H. Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

its use is unknown whereas on a pair of snowshoes a sign declares that they are used in Alaska. Signs point out that there was snow and winter sports in this section at one time but that they are now practically confined to Norway and the Alps.

'Gas' Revenue Increases

Figures released by the state treasurer show that motor vehicle consumption of gasoline in New Hampshire continues to increase. This is shown by the road toll or gas-tax figures. In January, 1937, the state collection from this source amounted to $194,000.72 as compared with $184,579.29 for the same month in 1936. The income from this source has been showing steady gains for a considerable period of time.

"Podunk Road" Farm

New Hampshire has apparently had a "Podunk Road" for some time. Yet few people have ever heard of it. Its existence comes to light with the court petition filing of the National Park Service for permission to discontinue "Podunk Road" which the petition declares extends through the towns of Allenstown, Deerfield and Candia. Apparently it is in the territory involved by the Federal Recreational Project being developed in that section. But it took the filing of a petition to discontinue it to bring it to the attention of the general public.

Social Security

The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division has given out information that it is now requiring employers to give social security numbers of employees when filing pay-roll reports to the Unemployment Division. In those cases where an employee has reached the age of 65 no number is expected with the name, as it is recognized that the employee is not registered with the Federal Social Security Board for the old-age fund. This move serves to co-ordinate the operations of the state division and the federal organization.

Sales Taxes

William J. Warren, secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, has come out as one of the foes of the proposed state retail sales tax. "Sales taxes," he says, "encourage extravagance and unwise spending. It reduces the purchasing power of the consumer by the amount of the tax."

Mr. Warren points out that Department of Commerce figures show that the retail sales in New Hampshire amounted to $152,583,000 in 1935. A 2 per cent tax, as suggested in the proposed bill, would mean that approximately $3,051,660 would be raised on this basis. Mr. Warren's figures show that eight communities of the State accounted for $1,545,120, or more than half, of these sales. But this does not mean that the residents of these eight communities would be paying more than 50 per cent of a sales tax, as these communities are trading centers and their sales do not represent the purchases of the residents of these particular communities alone.

It is now learned that the sales tax measure and the income tax bill, as well as the four other tax measures suggested by the Tax Commission, will be incorporated in one bill for legislative action. Governor Murphy will place his support behind the joint measure, for he knows that the six measures compose a single tax program and that the redistribution of the tax burden that the program is intended to bring about can only become a reality if the entire program is enacted. This move may mean that the opposition to one part of the program, not opposed to other portions, might withdraw opposition if the entire program is united as a unit.

Fair Trade Bill

Certain groups are lining up behind the so-called "fair trade bill" now before the New Hampshire Legislature. This measure was instigated by the National Association of Tobacco Distributors. In the outset it is an expression of the desire of tobacco interests to have a law enacted that would prohibit the sale of their products below minimum retail prices that they would be empowered to name. By reason of the bill's wording it would cover all trade marked products but the tobacco interests are its prime backers. Parties concerned are practically all in accord that it would be beneficial to enact a law which would prohibit the sale of such articles below cost but the enactment of a law permitting the manufacturer to name a minimum retail price would serve to remove the price competition element. If carried out by the manufacturers of a majority of products it would seem to place a decided advantage on the present retailers and would make location of retail establishments a leading factor in their success instead of price.

Amoskeag Plant

Officials of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., owners of the former Amoskeag plant at Manchester, state that they have several prospects for the extensive worsted plant of the former Amoskeag. Large New York interests now hold an option on this portion of the plant and they may ultimately lease or buy it. If they do not, several of the other prospects may take over this division of the plant as a whole or in part. Several thousand workers are now employed by the numerous businesses now housed in the plant emptied with the failure of Amoskeag.

CCC Activities

During the two-year period from Jan. 1, 1935, to Dec. 31, 1936, the CCC boys have carried on extensive work in New Hampshire public forests, according to John H. Foster, state forester. Members of four of the six CCC camps in New Hampshire have been carrying out forest improvement as their chief activity. It is reported that thinning and weeding has been carried out on 2058 acres. More than 880,000 trees have been planted on 911 acres. Wild currant and gooseberry bushes have been destroyed on 25,190 acres while gipsy and brown-tail moth control has been carried out on 31,400 acres. The CCC boys have played an important part in the carrying out of the National Forest program in New Hampshire.

Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

by committing themselves to an experiment which would be contrary to the universal experience in the industry and to the best expert advice obtainable.

"Any present or future loss of production resulting from less efficient operation of spinning frames would add a burden which might render it impossible for these mills to compete in view of their higher labor costs.

"Furthermore, it is the contention of the mills that the adoption of any operation which is unfair to or works a hardship upon any class in the community necessarily results in detriment to the mills as well as to the class that suffers by such operation.

"The fields of endeavor open to women and in which they excel are necessarily limited. For the mills to accede to a demand that would eventually forever close this field to women would bring about a hardship disastrous to the mills and the community as well as to the women affected."

What's Going On in the Arts

Flute Players Club

The rare opportunity of hearing chamber music by Jean Sibelius was afforded by the Boston Flute Players Club at its eighty-sixth concert given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, when the Finnish master's String Quartet in D minor, op. 56 (Voces intimae) was played by the Chardon Quartet.

Sibelius has not been active in the chamber field. With the exception of a very early attempt, this is his only composition in this form, and Eric Blom is probably right in calling it (in Grove) his only important chamber work. This quartet was written in 1908, in the composer's early maturity. It was the period of the third and fourth symphonies, in which Sibelius entered a new and strongly individual phase.

The quartet, like the symphonic works of the period, is a good example of his new-found style. Here there are no far-flung themes, but the simplest of conjunct successions, often in parallel motion. It is the particular magic of Sibelius that with such material he can produce music of the structural firmness and emotional intensity that have been made familiar to us in his symphonic works. The Adagio is singularly beautiful, worthy to rank with Beethoven's slow movements; but each of the five movements is stamped with the mark of the composer's genius. The Chardons played the quartet with penetrant understanding and unanimity of purpose.

The Sibelius quartet was the concluding number of a neatly contrived program which opened with the String Quartet in F minor by Ross Lee Finney of the musical faculty of Smith College, played for the first time in Boston. This is a well constructed work in three movements which presents no problems. The slow movement, strangely enough, was the most attractive at a first hearing. The two quick movements are in the spasmodic manner of recent times, but everything here is honestly made and transparently written. The composer acknowledged the applause from his seat in the audience.

For the Concerto in B minor of Johann Adolph Hasse (1699-1783) the Chardons were joined by Mr. Laurent with his flute and Mr. Sanromá at the piano. The chief interest of the piece lay in the cadenza-like passages for the flute, of which fortunately there were many—for Mr. Laurent played them with his unsurpassed virtuosity, grace and musical taste.

The Scherzo of the program was an amusing jeu d'esprit by Francis Poulenc, a Trio for oboe (Mr. Gillet), bassoon (Mr. Allard) and piano. This was replete with the wit and sprightliness of one of the more capable members of the modern Parisian school. If the descendants of Satie have accomplished little of great moment in the musical world, they have at all events added much to the pleasure of living in it.

L. A. S.

Ida Lupino
In "Sea Devils" at the Keith Memorial

State Symphony Orchestra

The series of Sunday evening concerts given by the State Symphony Orchestra (Federal Music Project) at the Copley Theater was resumed last night before a large and highly appreciative audience. Alexander Thiede conducted this compact program: Arthur Foote's Night Piece for flute and strings, Mozart's C major Pianoforte Concerto, and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony.

The soloist in the concerto was Guy Maier, a pianist long popular in Boston both as half of a famous two-piano team and as giver of illustrated lectures on music for children and others. He did not resist the temptation to talk last night; but he was commendably brief in his verbal preface to his performance, reminding his hearers of Mozart's hopelessly impecunious state at the time of the composition of this far from doleful work (the five-dollar-a-month organist at Salzburg had requested an increase and had been kicked down stairs for the impertinence). Mr. Maier played with his usual beaming zest, if with something less than his habitually impeccable tidiness. Nicely turned cantabile phrases, others that sparkled with vivacity, alternated with rapid passages that were rattled off meaninglessly and not always quite evenly or accurately. But it was, on the whole, a lively and sensitive performance of an exceedingly pleasant work.

Mr. Foote's Night Piece, with which the program had opened, is a modest and agreeable work, essentially a meditative flute solo accompanied and punctuated by a small body of strings. The character of its melody and of its shifting harmonies faintly recalls one of the manners of Gabriel Fauré. It was sensitively played by Mr. Kaplan, who was not more fully named on the printed program.

As for the Beethoven Fourth, one of the most delightful of the nine, the performance of its first movement fell a little below the increasingly high standard that this orchestra has been displaying. It was rather breathless, perhaps owing to a slightly too rapid and too rigidly maintained tempo, though some of the charming details of this movement received full justice. The Adagio, not the most distinguished part of the work, was done adequately. In the scherzo and final movement, however, the orchestra surpassed itself with a performance that combined a volatile and lively spirit with a surprising degree of technical polish and effortlessness. For their treatment of these two genial and ingenious movements, orchestra and conductor deserve the highest praise. The audience, to judge from the warmth of its applause, was of the same opinion.

S. S.

Final Junior Concert

The third and closing program of this third season's Junior Concerts was held at Sanders Theater in Cambridge on Saturday morning. A good-sized audience of enthusiastic young people greeted Mr. Russell Ames Cook and the group of players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra who are now listed on the program as "The Symphonic Ensemble of Boston."

Following the precedent of the second concert of this year's series, when a program of brief pieces of music met with much success, Saturday's program clung to excerpts from suites and to similar music. Humperdinck's Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," always a favorite for its bright gaiety and suave tunefulness, opened the concert. Then came two movements, a Polonaise and a Badinerie, from Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and string orchestra. For vivid contrast in style and in instrumentation there followed "Serenade," "The Little Shepherd" and "Golliwog's Cakewalk," from Debussy's "Children's Corner."

At this half-way point in the program, Mr. Cook paused to give his players a chance to display the qualities of their various instruments.

The second half of the program had one movement from Holst's "St. Paul's" Suite, "The Dargason," in which the strings bandy two folk tunes back and forth; then came the Two Pieces by Ibert for oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn; finally "Le Carillon" and "Farandole" from Bizet's "L'Arlésienne." They were all played with verve. Each owned some of those qualities which endear music to the young. Each contributed to that air of geniality and interest which made our young companion say regretfully, "Oh, is this the last concert this year? That's too bad!" Surely other youngsters share his hope that next year these concerts will continue.

C. S. B.

Legislative Hearings

(Continued From Page 9)

attend today's hearing, will be heard next Monday.

An offer to debate the retention of the teachers' oath bill was made to Prof. Alfred C. Lane today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

Professor Lane had previously offered to debate the question with former Representative Thomas Dorgan, "father" of the bill, in a letter which Mr. Dorgan made public at the recent hearing on legislation to repeal the law.

Representative Sawyer's letter to Professor Lane read:

"As a representative who supported the passing of the law and believes that it should be retained, and ready to give my reasons for the position I take, I shall be very glad to discuss the matter with you before any group or under any auspices where a dignified discussion can be carried on.

"I would take the affirmative in a discussion of the resolution, "Resolved: That the teacher's oath law should be retained on the statute books of Massachusetts."

Pre-Primary Bill

United opposition to the pre-primary convention was expressed by Democrat and Republican partisans alike today at a legislative hearing on eight bills which seek to abolish the recently established convention.

Lieutenant Governor Francis E. Kelly, Representative Thomas E. Barry, Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Representative Philip G. Bowker, of Brookline, were among those who paraded arguments against the pre-primary system before the Legislative Committee on Elections. There was no opposition to repeal expressed.

Lieutenant Governor Kelly, who is now in Miami, sent a statement in which he declared that following ratification by referendum of the pre-primary law in 1932, he had predicted that not more than 15 per cent of the registered voters would vote for delegates to the convention. This prediction was borne out, he declared. Mr. Kelly recalled that his nomination for the post he now holds was blocked in 1934 by a minority group at the pre-primary convention.

Auditor Buckley declared that both the $100,000 appropriation by the State and the expenditures of the delegates themselves were unwarranted. Mr. Buckley charged that votes were purchased at the conventions and that "there was a general impression that delegates were bought and paid for to keep them in line."

Representative Barry, a delegate to the recent Democratic convention at Springfield, said that the two pre-primary sessions had proved to be "a farce."

The chorus of opposition was also joined by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Boston.

"An unknown candidate, Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, walked off with the lieutenant governor's nomination, and the position was won, when it went to the people, by Mr. Kelly," declared Representative Murphy.

He also pointed out that because a delegate is elected for each ward of a town or city, small municipalities may have just as many delegates as the more densely populated centers.

Representative Bowker stated that a knowledge of some of the things which happened at the last Republican convention would cause such a great outcry that the voters would be eager for repeal. Mr. Bowker further declared that there had been "a mad juggling of votes and a swapping of favors."

Will YOU Help The Blind To Help Themselves?

ALL through the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their hands in making articles useful in the home, and elsewhere. They have been trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of HELPING THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind persons who made the articles sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind BY THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

On Tuesday, March 9, from 10:00 to 5:30, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., there being items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLIND WORKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Monday, March 8th, to Saturday, March 20th

Ten to Five o'Clock

THE BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Bremen	Mar. 9	Cherbourg	Mar. 15	Mar. 8, 8:00 pm	Mar. 9, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	Mar. 10	Plymouth	Mar. 16	Mar. 9, 8:00 pm	Mar. 10, 11:00 am
Ile de France	Mar. 12	Plymouth	Mar. 18	Mar 12, 1:00 pm	Mar. 12, 8:00 pm
Deutschland	Mar. 13	Cherbourg	Mar. 21	Mar 13, 1:00 pm	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm
Gen. Sherman	Portland	Mar. 16	Mar 11, 4:00 pm	Mar. 11, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Mar. 19	Mar 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Mar. 20	Mar 15, 4:00 pm	Mar. 15, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed, except Germany.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Now $58
GROUP #3
French Seals — Mendoza Beavers—Krimmer Caraculs. —Were $97 to $147.
Now $84
GROUP #4
Raccoons — Muskrats — Leopard Cat — Manitoba Seals (dyed coney) — Were $134 to $184.
Now $114
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Every shop in Rhode Island's largest specialty store reflects the inspiring beauty of the coming Easter season. For 43 years, discriminating women have selected their Easter apparel at Cherry & Webb's. For they know that in the lavish collections of suits, coats, frocks, fur scarfs and accessories, they will find the very costume upon which they have set their hearts.
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Station WBZ Has Led the Way In Many Radio Developments

With Monitor Newscasters

BOSTON, Mass.—Radiocasting of news and comment from The Christian Science Monitor, pioneered in this city, has spread from Station WBZ here to similar radiocasts over 260-odd stations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland and Australia. As in most pioneer efforts, it has been an experience mixed with co-operation and friendship, tinged with humor, for the staffs of the radio station and Monitor workers associated in the experiment.

In the comparatively short five-year association of the Monitor, these radiocasts, which were inaugurated on WBZ twice daily, beginning April 25, 1932, have blossomed from a modest affair conducted in WBZ's own studios to a commentary replete with the latest news presented directly from a special sound-proofed studio in the tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Station WBZ, which thus experimented with the Monitor, is itself one of the pioneer radio stations in the United States. Its license in fact was the first one issued by the Department of Commerce. Station KDKA, however, was the first station on the air. WBZ first went on the air in 1921 in Springfield, Mass., on a wavelength of 360 meters. The transmitter and studio were located in the East Springfield works of the Westinghouse Company. The first program was given on Sept. 18 and consisted of transmissions in connection with the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield. A pickup direct from the fair grounds at West Springfield made the same day is said to be the first remote pickup in radiocasting.

Later it was decided by Westinghouse that coverage was also needed in Boston, the largest city in New England. So in 1924 WBZA, a "booster" transmitter, came on the air in Boston to augment WBZ in Springfield which was not well received in the Boston area. Studios were erected in the Hotel Brunswick in Boston and the transmitter was located on the roof of the building. Here a number of notable programs were radiocast.

Several "Firsts"

Here at the Brunswick studio, for instance, one of the first ice hockey game relays was radiocast; the first Harvard football game was heard; WBZA and WBZ were first linked with WJZ in New York; the "messages to the far north" program was first begun; and the first radiocast concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was transmitted.

In April, 1926, synchronization tests were carried on between WBZA and WBZ, said to be the first of their kind in this country. After a month of tests the synchronization scheme now in use was perfected. Early in 1927 the synchronized WBZA-WBZ joined the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Brunswick quarters were becoming cramped for space so in the middle of 1927 the studios and transmitter of WBZA were moved to the then newly-built Hotel Statler. The station continued in this location for several years. In November, 1929, the Federal Radio Commission licensed W1XAZ as the shortwave transmitter of WBZ on a frequency of 9.57 megacycles. This call was later changed to W1XK in order to allow it to conform with W8XK, other Westinghouse shortwave call in Pittsburgh.

When in 1930 WBZ joined the parade to higher power by filing an application to increase its power to 50,000 watts, it was decided to move WBZ to Boston. In order to use the higher power, under a ruling of the radio commission, it became necessary to find a transmitter location outside the city. Subsequently a site at Millis, Mass., practically equi-distant between Boston, Worcester and Providence, was chosen and a brick transmitter building was constructed housing a new transmitter, power equipment, water-cooling system and speech equipment. Two 300-foot masts supporting a single wire vertical radiator were also erected.

Application to Move

At the same time application was made to move WBZA to Springfield with the synchronization feature continued between the stations now reversed between the two cities. Since larger studios and more offices were desired in Boston the station shortly afterward leased an entire floor in the Bradford Hotel in Boston and constructed two large studios suitable for orchestras and ensembles, a women's program studio, a transcription studio and business and advertising offices.

Eventually in the spring of 1931 the Millis transmitter went on the air and in July the new Bradford studios were occupied. The following March, 1932, WBZ-WBZA became an NBC managed and operated station.

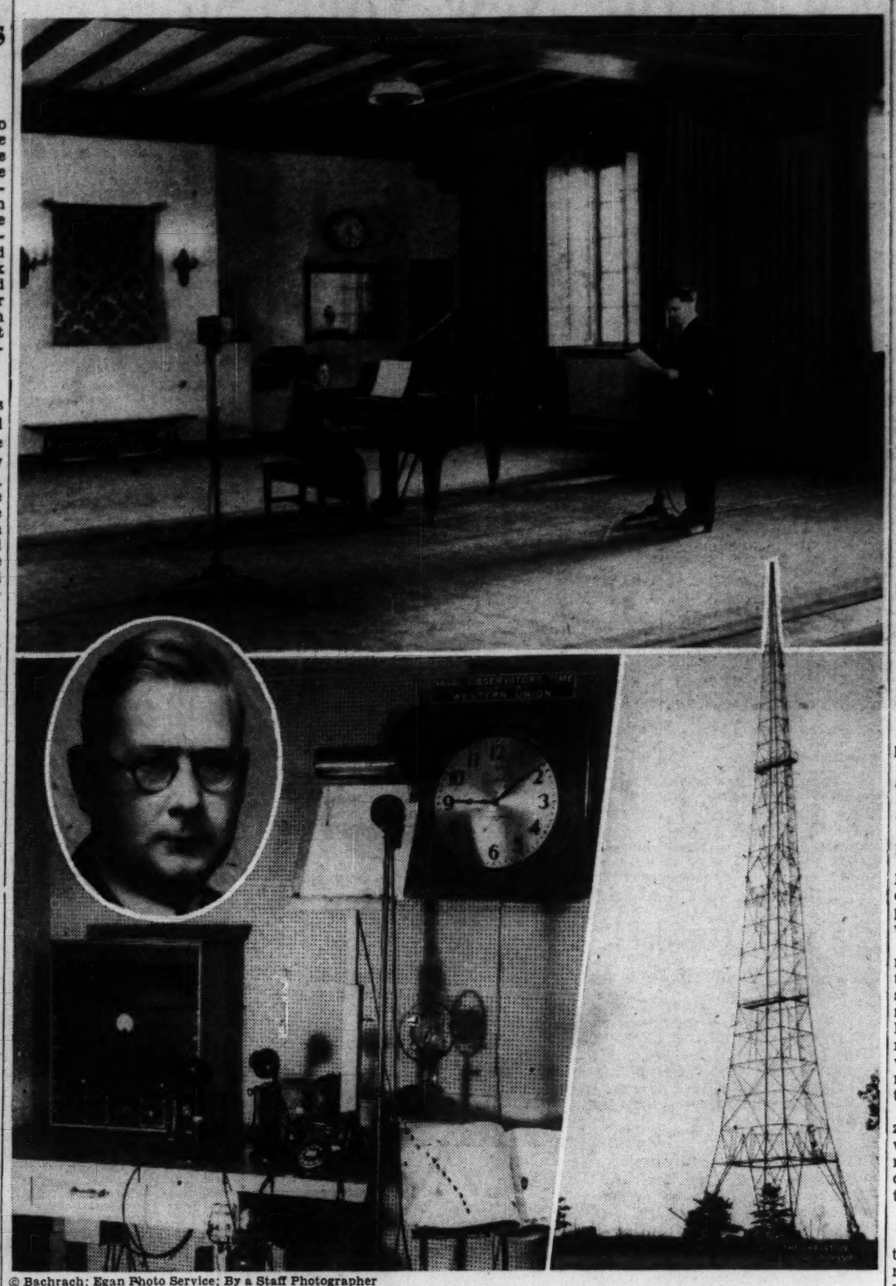
Continuing ever in the van as a pioneer, WBZ has now joined the move for even greater power. The Westinghouse company has an application before the Federal Communications Commission asking an increase in the station's power to 500,000 watts, the new maximum allowed by the FCC, and removal of the transmitter to Provincetown, Mass., at the tip of Cape Cod.

Simultaneously the station has requested authority to erect a directional antenna designed to concentrate the maximum new power toward Boston. Object of the distant location, some 70-odd miles from Boston, is to keep interference away from great population centers. Practically no attenuation or diminution of the signal is expected over the water from Provincetown to Boston. An added advantage is the excellent grounding facilities for the transmitter in the salt marshes at the tip of Cape Cod.

At the head of WBZ's executive staff is John N. Holman, New England manager of the National Broadcasting Company; John MacNamara is program director; George W. Harder is head of the press relations department, and E. A. Myer is plant engineer. WBZ radiocasts on a clear channel of 990 kilocycles, which incidentally adjoins its sister station KDKA, which radiocasts on 980 kilocycles.

This is article number 47 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, March 10.

WBZ Sends Its Voice Afar



© Bachrach; Egan Photo Service; By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Studio A at Hotel Bradford, Boston, Is Suitable for Orchestras and Large Ensembles
Lower Left—Corner of Radiocasting Booth on Ninth Floor of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. Picture Shows the Commentator's Stand, Microphone, Clock, Table With Amplifier to Control Board of WBZ and Private Telephones to WBZ Switchboard
Lower Right—One of the Antenna Towers of WBZ at Millis, Mass.; 50,000 Watts on 990 Kilocycles
Inset—John A. Holman, New England Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, Whose Office Is in the Hotel Bradford Studios of WBZ

Exposé of Child Labor Sets State Board Into Action

Repercussions of the recent expose of child labor in Massachusetts cities and towns made by Collier's magazine were sounded in the State House today.

Inspectors from the Department of Labor and Industries are now working in Haverhill and Lynn to learn "the true facts" in regard to performance of industrial work by children in their home, Commissioner James T. Moriarty declared.

"When I took office in 1933," the Commissioner continued, "I immediately made arrangements to draft a bill to regulate home work by children because it had come to my attention that children of all ages were being employed in the home. I filed the bill in 1936 and it was criticized as being too wide in its latitude.

"I have re-drafted the bill and introduced it in the 1937 Legislature. Hearing on the bill is scheduled for Thursday and I invite all those who do not favor children being employed in the home to appear and voice their approval of the bill."

Watt Issues Statement

At the same time, Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and a member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, released a statement in which he asserted the recent exposé of child labor conditions in Massachusetts "is shocking even to those of us who have long realized the extent of exploitation among the suffering poor.

"I wonder if the Sentinels of the Republic approve of the child labor exploitation which pays so little that public welfare money must eke out what the sweatshop pays.

"When the people realize from newspapers as well as magazines that such conditions exist in Massachusetts, I am sure they will demand the ratification of the child labor amendment, to permit a real regulation of child labor, and they will demand the passage of Commissioner of Labor Moriarty's bill to regulate home work."

Pictures accompanying the magazine's article showed children working on cheap purses at five minutes past eleven at night, according to a clock also included in the photograph.

Says Hands Moved

Raymond McNamara, president of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, and an associate commissioner of labor and industry, who is expected at the State House tomorrow, stated that his investigation had disclosed the magazine's photographer moved the clock hands to 11:05 p. m. so that the children would appear to be working at night.

The picture was taken in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Eaton, 80 Harrison St., Haverhill.

"The efforts of Chamber of Commerce officials to whitewash their city," said Mr. Watt, when his attention was called to Mr. McNamara's statement, "has served only to establish an even more revolting condition."

Under the terms of Commissioner Moriarty's bill home work by children would be regulated by a system of working certificates and the burden of complying with the department's regulations would be placed on the manufacturers.

Bay State Sales Tax Measure Ready for Committee Hearing

Legislative Hearings This Week

A proposed 2 per cent sales tax to add $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to state revenue, a constitutional amendment conserving gasoline tax revenue for highways and a bill to regulate home work industry are among the bills scheduled for hearings this week, one of the busiest hearing weeks of the year.

The sales tax measure to be heard by the legislative Committee on Taxation tomorrow, has been a pet proposal of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, for the last half dozen years. Regularly it has been defeated on the grounds that it hurts the low-salaried group far more than the high-income group.

Yet the proponents of the legislation look longingly at the expected $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, particularly when the trend of governmental expenditures is definitely continuing upward. With the Massachusetts state and local governments now spending more than $1,000,000 a day, a new source of revenue will soon be necessary unless drastic economy is effected.

If economy and new revenue can be obtained at the same time, the much-demanded relief for real estate from the present tax load will be accomplished.

A bill to repeal the parochial school free transportation bill adopted in Massachusetts last year is scheduled for hearing tomorrow. More than 250 prominent clergymen have signed a petition supporting it, according to Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the National Committee of the American Minute Men, at whose request he bill has been introduced by Representative Clarence S. Luitweiler of Newton.

The measure which the new bill would repeal, provides that any city or town which transports public school pupils to and from school at the expense of the municipality, must provide similar free transportation for parochial school pupils, although as enacted it actually reads "private" schools.

The time of the hearing and the room in which it will be held will be posted on State House bulletin boards tomorrow morning.

The initiative petition calling for a constitutional amendment to prevent the diversion of gasoline tax revenue from highway purposes was signed by 40,000 persons. The hearing will be held by the legislative committee on constitutional law on Wednesday. The backers of the proposed amendment point out that $31,000,000 has been diverted from the gasoline tax in the last four years and that another diversion of $7,300,000 is proposed this year.

The bill to regulate home work comes before the legislative committee on labor and industries next Thursday. It was filed by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Under it the labor department would have greater authority to banish home work by children and would eliminate the starvation wages, which, it is charged, are paid.

'Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Prints from 1446-1936. Special exhibition marking the Print Department's fiftieth anniversary. Through March 10. Recent accessions; Newly opened room from Newland House in Gloucestershire. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, Saturday afternoons at 2, and Sunday afternoons, 3:30.

E. T. Slattery Co.—Exhibition of paintings by contemporary American artists. Through March 20.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.

Boston City Club—Oils by Laura Lee. Through March 12.

Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45, Sunday from 1 to 4. Admission free. Music at 2.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural studies. Models of stage sets and costumes. Through March 13.

Fine Arts Guild—Exhibition of Mexican prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Fresco by Lewis Rubenstein. Water colors by Dodo Borchardt-Sattler, oils by Paul Kleinschmidt. Through March 31.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. English water colors of the nineteenth century. Through March 13. Reopened Oriental Galleries; the new Persian Gallery.

Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of Natural History. Ethnology, Dolls, Live Museum.

Public Library—Exhibition of China. Through March 28.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of silhouettes by Mary Cracy; water colors by Jacques Messia.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney, gouaches by Karl Zerbe, and horses by Pierre Dubaut.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition by members of the club. Through March 20.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler, Through March.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Stan Pochiecha Poray. Wood carvings by Karoly Fuop. Sculpture by Margaret French Cresson.

Copley Society—Paintings by Harold W. Cheney Through March 19.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Hoyland Bettinger. Through March.

Junior League—Annual exhibition by the League members.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

'Talking Books' for Blind Persons Received in R. I. for Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A shipment of "talking book" machines, electric phonograph devices that tell stories for blind persons, has been received here for distribution to Rhode Island homes by the State Bureau for the Blind.

The machines, built with government funds, are loaned to the states by the Library of Congress at Washington and are to be used by needy blind persons. The library also circulates the phonograph "books" and has more than 100 titles in its list.

Recordings are made of a voice reading a book and the disks then are played on the phonographs to reproduce the book for the sightless. In several cases noted authors have read the first chapters of their volumes for the recorder and professional readers have continued the work. The average talking book requires both sides of 12 large records, and each side of each record runs for about 15 minutes.

Rhode Island claims to be the first of the states to experiment with the devices. At first the machines were built with funds from charity, but recently many more have been constructed as a WPA project. The American Foundation for the Blind was spurred to support the project when it learned only 25 per cent of the blind persons in the nation were able to read books printed in Braille type.

Among the authors who have cooperated with the project and helped to record their works are Dr. Raymond J. Ditmars, Lyman Beecher Stowe, Dr. John H. Finley and Alexander Woollcott.

The Perkins Library for the Blind at Watertown, Mass., is the sublibrary from which books will be issued to Rhode Islanders. The record books are circulated from this point as books are circulated from a conventional library. Rhode Island distribution is directed by Jarvis C. Worden, supervisor of the State Bureau for the Blind.

Gov. Cross Criticized For Not Withdrawing Police From Strike Duty

GROTON, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Philip Van Gelder of Camden, N. J., national executive secretary of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, criticized Gov. Wilbur L. Cross today for his refusal to withdraw state policemen from strike duty at the Electric Boat Company plant.

The union, which went on strike 14 days ago on the issue of union recognition in connection with collective bargaining, ordered picketers to return to their posts in front of the plant's shipyard as the factory reopened today after the usual weekend shutdown.

Mr. Van Gelder, charging that responsibility for the use of state police in the strike rested with Governor Cross, said:

"State police arrested workers for trespassing on property where they worked. If that is Governor Cross' idea of the way to solve the labor situation, it is high time the State had a new governor.

"If that is the function of the state police, then the people of the State have been duped. The reason that they pay taxes is for the police to patrol against bandits, thieves and highway robbers and not to arrest honest men on properties where they work.

"I say that the industrial union and the C. I. O. will not allow the Electric Boat to beat the men into submission if it is six months or six years; the picket line will not be taken off until there is a settlement."

One hundred and seven sit-down strikers were evicted from the plant by state troopers shortly after the strike began. The men, arrested on trespass charges, are free under bail.

Worcester Budget Forecasts Taxes At Peak for City

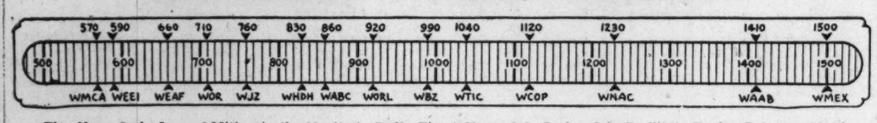
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 8—With his appropriation budget ready for filing with the City Council this week, Mayor John S. Sullivan announced that despite restricting it to operating expenses of the city, with no funds provided for any special purposes or activities, the 1937 tax rate will in all probability be between $36.80 and $37.05, an increase over last year.

The budget, which calls for the highest tax rate in the city's history, is so restricted to bare departmental needs that it practically precludes any possibility of new trucks to replace any of Worcester's antiquated fire apparatus or any substantial increase in the city's police department.

The budget calls for $13,556,651.16, almost a million and a half dollars less than the 1936 expenditures. Nothing has been appropriated to carry on old or to start new WPA projects, and the needs of the various departments have ostensibly been put so low as to prevent efficient operation. Those conversant with the financial needs of the city feel that the budget, as it is, represents an attempt to keep the tax rate down and that a supplementary budget will unquestionably be required later.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	'The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kelly Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	Speaker; music	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Ted Lewis's Orchestra
7:30 Ray Heatherton, baritone	"Lum and Abner"	"Musical Moments"; recording	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boak... rter, commentator	John Herrick, baritone	Roy Campbell's Royalists	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace ...dt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:15 soloists, ...hestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	George Duffy's Orchestra
8:30 Tito Guiz... Landt Trio;	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 Benny Kre... 's Orchestra	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater: ...ee Moore	"Good Time Society"; all-	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	"For Men Only"; sketch
9:15 and Cary ...nt in	Negro variety program	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only"; sketch
9:30 "Madame Butterfly," play-	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Salute to University of Pitts-	Address, Paul V. McNutt,
9:45 ers; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	burgh; talks; sketch	Philippines Commissioner
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30 "Let Freedom Ring"; "Free-	National Forum: address, Sen-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45 dom of Speech," sketch	ator Josh Lee, Alabama	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Network sport program
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Condensed version of "White	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network sport program
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Horse Inn"; soloists; orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network sport program

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Kitchen Cavalcade"; Crosby Gage, M. C.
11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News"
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air; music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music student recital.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), 'Have You Heard?"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.
7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch" sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music in the Morgan Manner"; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Harry Savoy; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
8:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature"; "The New England Poets."
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Adolph Menjou.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety program.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop"; informal interviews.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; soloists; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Judy Garland; George Jessel; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), WAAB (WOR—Mutual), WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), "The State of the Union," President Roosevelt.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	2,300,000
Previous day	1,767,100
1937 vol. to date	127,975,600
1936 vol. to date	145,451,427

Market Unsettled By Heavy Selling In Late Trading

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Despite heavy buying in mining issues in the stock market today, following a boost in the domestic copper price of 1¼ cents a pound to 16¼ cents, the best level since 1930, late general selling unsettled the list.

Previously rail, utility, oil and specialty leaders achieved popularity, many reaching new highs for the recovery move.

Major steels, motors and an assortment of other recent top-notchers struggled unsuccessfully to overcome profit selling and declines were plentiful at the close.

Transfers were around 3,300,000 shares.

Labor controversies, including the shut-down of four Chevrolet Motors plants, received more attention in the financial district. At the same time trade news was still encouraging. Steel operations this week were estimated at a new top since 1929.

Sloss-Sheffield, a 10-share unit, and Homestake Mining got up 13 and 16 points respectively, on a small turnover. Lesser improvement was shown by New York Central, which opened up a point on a block of 30,000 shares, the largest single carrier stock deal in many months; Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Western Union, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Inspiration Copper, Seaboard Oil, Barnsdall, Chrysler, American Can, Republic Steel, United States Pipe & Foundry, Goodyear and Douglas Aircraft.

On the downside were General Motors, United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, United States Rubber, Loew's, Westinghouse and du Pont.

A handful of rail issues turned ahead in a quiet bond market today.

Gainers of fractions to a point or so included Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Carriers which edged a trifle lower were North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and New York Central 5s.

Other sections of the corporate list were steady and quiet. Convertible industrials attracted some attention, Studebaker 6s gaining about a point and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s dropped nearly 2.

United States Treasury loans in general were about 1-32 to 2-32s of a point lower. Among losers were the 2¾s of 1954 and the 2½s of 1953. The 2¾s were down somewhat more sharply.

In the foreign division activity was confined principally to South Americans. Peru 6s were a trifle lower on moderate volume. Uruguay 8s were up better than a point on a few sales.

Rubber Shares Up In London Market

LONDON—Feature of the stock market was the further sharp advance in rubber shares. Brokers reported boomlike conditions in this section following Saturday's sharp advance in that commodity which was attributed to hopes that big American manufacturers will now re-enter the market. A favorable statistical position also stimulated the shares.

Industrial issues were generally idle. Tobacco, brewery, electrical equipment, cement and aircraft issues were dull. International issues were attracting a fair amount of support.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged securities were heavy in today's stock market and Paris speculative favorites sold lower. Prices were quite mixed in other sections, although cotton shares, lead, zinc and silver, rubber and trans-Atlantic groups advanced.

Paris: Prices were firm in the Bourse today, rentes closing 60 to 120 centimes higher. Bank shares were strong.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished 1 to 7 points lower. The market declined under heavy outside profit-taking which centered in new crop positions. Stop orders were uncovered on the decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88	$4.87⅞	$4.88	$4.2397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.8712		8.2397
France—franc	.0456	.0453		‡
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688½		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2281		‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.0418	.4020		‡
Holland—guilder	.5471	.5470		‡
Sweden—krnoa	.2515	.2516		.4537
Norway—krone	.2453	.2452		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2179	.2179		.4537
Finin—p-seta	†	†		.3267
Breece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349		‡
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2941
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0444	.0444		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
	South America			
Argentine—peso	.3252	.3255		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615		.3025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.3060
Peru—sol	.3600	.3600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550†	.5650†		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2848	.2848		.8440
India—rupee	.3687	.3694		.6180
Java—florin	.5500	.5500		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3037½	.3050		*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2982		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5750		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5020	.5025		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.8931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.9440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 5: Receipts, $27,628,493; expenditures, $33,156,856; balance, $1,583,342,469; customs receipts for the month, $10,789,442. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,826,500,437; expenditures, $4,935,944,329, including $1,963,106,838 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,109,343,892; gross debt, $34,600,821,853, a decrease of $3,431,892 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,448,536,689, including $217,335,838 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¾	53½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
21⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	85	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	3	27	26⅝	26⅝	
36	32	Addressograph (1)	4	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—¼
4¾	2	Advance Rume	9	3¾	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
80½	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	12	77¾	77	77	— ½
5½	4	Air-Way El Ap	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
15⅝	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	41	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Alleghany	93	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
80⅝	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	57½	57	57	— ½
59	43⅝	Allegh pf $60 ww	1	57¼	57½	57½	Mar 6
52½	41½	Allegh pr pf	3	51	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
43½	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	20	43½	42	42½	—1
254½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	20	254½	252¾	253	— ½
33½	28¼	Allied Mills (½g)	4	28½	28	28	— ⅜
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.30g)	106	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	+1⅛
83½	71⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	48	73⅝	74¼	74¾	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	37	37	37	
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	7	7	6¾	6¾	
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
114	101	Amerada (2)	14	113½	110	112½	+2¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	7	99¾	97	98	—1¾
41⅜	31	Am Bk Note (½g)	8	32	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	75¾	74¾	75¾	
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	14	109½	107½	108	
174	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	160½	160¼	160¼	Mar 8
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	5	68½	68¼	68¼	—1¼
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	97¾	96¾	96¾	—1¼
89¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	19	90	89¼	89¼	— ½
131⅝	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	133½	133½	133½	+1½
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	100¾	100¾	Mar 4
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	9	22½	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
29⅜	26⅞	Am Comi Alc (½e)	3	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	19	29½	28⅛	28⅛	—1½
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	26	12½	11⅞	12	
17	13	Am Europ	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	143	13¼	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	3	52½	52	52½	
68⅞	58½	Am & F P $7 pf	10	63½	61½	63	+1
38½	20¼	Am & F P 3d pf	21	35	33¼	33½	+ ¼
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19	19	19	
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	16	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
47½	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41	41	41	Mar 6
52⅞	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
4¼	2½	Am Ice	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
17⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	18	17½	16⅞	17¼	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	11	56¾	55½	55½	—1
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	—2¼
28¾	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	88	29⅜	28½	28½	— ¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	18	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
68	50¼	Am Metal	21	67½	66¼	67	—1
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	178	14¼	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
87⅛	72	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	74	72½	74	+1½
72½	60⅜	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	18	63½	61	62	
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	121	27¾	26¾	26⅞	— ¾
43	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	439	44½	42⅜	43¼	+ ⅜
36	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	33	33	33	Mar 6
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	13	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
98⅛	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	93	98⅞	94½	98⅛	+3
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	Mar 5
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	3	106½	106½	106½	Mar 5
4	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	596	5⅞	4¾	5⅜	+ ⅜
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ½
73¾	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	21	68⅞	67	67	—1½
26½	24⅞	Am Stores (2)	4	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
56⅞	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+ ⅜
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Mar 5
25⅞	23½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	179½	178½	178½	+ ¼
99	93	Am Tobacco (5)	19	93½	90	90½	—3¼
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	27	95¼	91¾	92	—3
150½	146	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	— ½
20½	16½	Am Type Fdrs	48	18¾	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	95	26	24⅞	25½	+ ⅝
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	18	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	15	76⅜	75½	75½	—1
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	10	7½	7	7	— ¼
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	228	17	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc Ld S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	7	68	66	67½	+1½
67	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	492	67½	64½	67⅜	+2½
97	84	Anacon W & C (1½g)	3	94⅞	94⅞	9 ⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	9	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅞
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	6	45	45	45	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	99	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	97	97	97	+ ¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar 6
70	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	1	Artloom	12	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	12	24½	23¼	22½	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	7	101	100	101	Mar 6
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	2	119	118	119	+2
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	4	53½	53½	53½	—1½
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Mar 3
86½	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	76	86⅝	84⅜	84⅝	—1⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	102	102	—1
53¾	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	40	54½	52⅞	53⅜	— ⅛
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	38	38	38	—2½
35⅞	30½	Atl Refin (1)	83	34¾	33½	34	+ ⅜
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	39	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	52	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	6	82	80½	82	+1
18¼	15½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	Mar 6
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	7	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅜
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	24	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	83	10⅜	9⅝	10	— ⅜
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	36	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ½
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	7	118¼	113¾	118¼	+5
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	4	117	115	117	+3⅜
38¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	267	36⅞	35¼	36	— ¾
47½	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	37	47⅝	46	46⅛	—1⅛
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	33	41⅞	40⅝	41	+1
32	25¼	Barker Bros	6	29⅜	28½	28½	—1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	308	33½	30½	32⅞	+2⅛
20⅝	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1e)	3	27	27	27	
105⅝	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110	110	110	+2½
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	18	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
23¾	21¼	Benef Ind L (.45g)	15	21½	21⅛	21¼	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	62¼	62	62	— ½
105¼	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	82	104¼	101	101⅝	—3¼
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	5	19¼	19	19¼	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	2	126¾	125	125	—2½
69¾	60	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61	60⅝	61	
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	4	35¼	35	35½	— ⅛
28½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	86	29⅜	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅜
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	57	47¾	46¼	46½	—1
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	12	46	44½	44½	—2
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	19	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	11	79⅜	77½	77½	—2
11⅞	5¼	Boston & Me	12	11	11¼	10½	— ⅜
4½	3½	Botany C M A	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	39	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	54	53¾	51¼	52	—1⅝
53½	47⅜	Briggs & Str (3)	4	48	48	48	
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	44	44	44	+ ¼
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
53	46⅜	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	16	46½	45½	45½	— ⅝
102¾	99½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	100	100	100	—1
52¾	45⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	9	45¾	45⅛	45¾	+ ⅛
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	7	49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	58	23⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
25¼	20	Bucyrus-Erie	32	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	36	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
98	78	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	12	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
45¼	34⅜	Bullard Co (¾g)	3	41	40	40	—1½
65¼	51	Bulova Watch	11	64	62½	62½	—1½
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	23	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	3	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	32	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¾
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	37	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	— ¼
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	8	35½	34½	34½	— ⅝
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	50	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers Co	49	32⅝	31	32	
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	12	30¾	30½	30¼	— ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	42¼	Calif Pack (⅞a)	3	43	42½	43	+ ¾
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	81	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¾g)	190	19	17¾	18⅞	+1⅛
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	10	35⅝	34½	35¼	— ⅛
33⅜	27½	Can D G Ale	49	33¼	31	31⅜	—1⅝
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pac	73	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	58	58	58	
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	
8⅝	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	40	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	1	165	165	165	—3
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	98¾	97	98	+ ⅜
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	47	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ½
13½	10⅝	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	Mar 6
47¾	36½	Celotex	16	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
39½	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	266	12½	11⅜	12⅛	
41⅞	37½	Cent RR NJ	4	41½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	3	17	17	17	
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
84½	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	75	85½	82⅜	85	+2
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	49	20⅞	20	20¼	— ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&P (½g)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
68⅜	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	34	68⅜	67¼	67½	—1
99	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	1	99	99	99	
90½	85	Ches Corp (3)	1	88½	88½	88½	—1¼
4⅛	2⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	4¼	4	4¼	
13⅛	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	14	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	50	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19½	11⅞	Chi & N W pf	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Gt West	21	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
18¼	⅜	Chi Gt W pf	33	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
.	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (11½a)	12	30⅜	30½	30½	—1½
7⅛	2	Chi M St P & P	41	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	44	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13	13	Chi Pneu T	37	13½	30½	13½	+1¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	65	65	65	
3½	2⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	48	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	23	8¾	8	8	— ⅜
9¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	7	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
27½	24	Chi Yell Cab (3)	1	23	23	23	— 3
32¼	19	Chick Cot Oil	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
15⅞	12⅜	Childs Co	13	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	116¾	Chrysler (1½g)	84	132⅜	126	127½	—3½
21⅜	18⅝	City Ice & F (2)	10	21	20¾	20¾	
10⅝	9	City Strs	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
38½	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	4	36⅞	36	36	
40¾	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	15	41⅝	40½	41½	+1⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	3	94½	93	94	+2¼
145	123½	Coca-Cola (2)	6	145	144	145	Mar 5
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	Mar 3
24	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	62	23⅞	22⅝	23	— ⅝
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	+ ¾
62¾	56	Coll & Air (2a)	15	58⅜	57¾	58	—1
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	8	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	330	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101¾	101	101	— ¾
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	36	35½	35¾	—1
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	3	45½	45	45	
124½	114½	Colum Carb (4a)	5	117¾	116½	116½	— ¼
69¼	58	Comi Credit (4)	44	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
114	101⅞	Comi Cred pf (4½)	5	104½	104½	104½	Mar 4
80¼	69	Comi Inv Tr (4)	12	69	68	68	—1½
160	120½	Comi IT cv pf (4½)	2	108¾	108½	108¾	+ ¾
21¼	18⅛	Comi Solv (.60a)	71	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3½	Comwith & Sou	208	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	62	62	62	—2
19⅝	13¾	Conde Nast	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
44⅜	36¾	Congoim-N (2)	55	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	Feb 24
18⅞	13¼	Consol Cigar	4	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	8¼	Con Coal	85	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅜
49⅞	41½	Con Edis (½g)	109	43½	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	9	106¼	106	106¼	
5¾	4⅜	Con Film	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅞	Con Film pf	7	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
17¼	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	435	17	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Mar 3
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	54	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
32½	20⅜	Constainr Cp (1.20)	23	30	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼
37	29¾	Cont Bak A	14	32⅜	32	32¼	— ¾
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	65	4½	4¼

Business and Industry

U. S. Offers $502,000,000 2½ P. C. Issue on Exchange Basis

Commerce and Finance

Europe Continues To Be Big Wheat Buyer; Prices Up

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Continued heavy absorption of wheat by European countries with advancing prices at Liverpool and Buenos Aires, reflecting this buying, stimulated active buying in North American markets the past week, and prices at Chicago were lifted substantially. Winnipeg also shared in the general improvement, with a moderate improvement in the export trade in spite of the tremendous outpouring of wheat from the southern hemisphere growers.

Veteran grain men were nonplussed by the action in foreign markets. There seldom has been a time in the history of the trade when European markets maintained a strong front in the face of heavy Argentine and Australian exports. Usually at such times hedging against the big exports is heavy at Liverpool and prices decline. This season, with prospects that Argentina will have shipped two thirds of its surplus by April 1, Liverpool and continental markets have advanced.

Stocks Smaller

This situation is explainable only on the theory that European stocks were much smaller than supposed, or that there is buying to accumulate reserves against a war contingency. With the armament race in progress, it is only natural that some provision should be made for reserves of foodstuffs, as ample food supplies are as essential as cannon in the event of war.

The past week Italy, who was supposed to have covered its needs through tremendous buying early in the season, bought freely, taking six cargoes of Argentine wheat in two days. Germany has also been a buyer and other European importers are taking their customary quotas of foreign wheat. United Kingdom buyers have waited for generous arrivals of southern-grown wheat, but now find the grain being diverted to the continent.

As a result England is now paying full prices for wheat at much higher levels than it was available for several months ago. English buyers are now in a position where they will have to pay the going price for wheat. Ordinarily the position taken by the United Kingdom would have worked out satisfactorily as the belief Argentine shipments would be heavy was correct. The mistake was in underestimating the huge consumptive needs of continental Europe.

Domestic Trade Fair

If current estimates of the Argentine surplus are correct by April 1 the exportable surplus will not be much more than 50,000,000 bushels to be spread over a period of nine months. Australian stocks are now 16,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and in Canada the surplus is about 135,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Russia is apparently definitely out of the export picture. The inference from the present statistical setup is that the United States will be in the export field by summer if nothing happens to the growing crop of a serious nature.

Domestic cash trade has been of fair volume, and stocks of wheat on the farms, in country mill and elevators and in the visible, are approximately 57,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, farm reserves being estimated at 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels.

Corn and other grains have been helped by the advance in wheat, and bearish activity in the coarse grains was checked by the bullish private estimates of farm stocks, these being placed at 474,000,000 to 515,000,000 bushels corn and 296,000,000 to 335,000,000 bushels oats. Corn stocks are far below ordinary domestic requirements, even allowing for generous importations of Argentine corn. At the present time eastern advices indicate that unless the Argentine shipments of corn to this country increase, the corn will all be needed in seaboard areas.

Lumber Production Holds About Even

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Feb. 27 was about the same as the preceding week.

New bookings were slightly less than the previous week and considerably below the average of week of 1937 to date.

During the week ended Feb. 27, 521 mills produced 201,801,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 268,080,000 feet and booked orders of 207,695,000. Revised figures for the preceding week were 200,985,000, 264,104,000 and 216,192,000.

Celotex Corporation Calls Its Bonds and Debentures

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation has called for redemption April 5 all of its $821,500 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1944 and $1,706,700 outstanding 6 per cent income debentures due in 1954, the company announced.

The bonds were called at $105 and accrued interest to redemption date and the debentures at $115. Funds for this were secured from the sale of a new issue of $4,000,000 10-year debentures bearing 4½ per cent.

Dodge Boat Plant for Sale

RICHMOND, Va.—The plant of the Horace E. Dodge Boat and Plane Corporation, located at Newport News, is for sale, it was learned here. In a letter to S. N. Vaughn, general manager of the Peninsular Association of Commerce, Frank E. Upton, of Detroit, treasurer, advised that the firm's local plant had been placed on the market for sale. The plant has been listed with a number of brokers, at a reported price of approximately $500,000.

U. S. Grocery Bill Is $10,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York, March 8

The nation's housewives had a food and grocery bill of more than $10,000,000,000 in 1936, or 7.5 per cent over 1935, the annual survey of Progressive Grocer disclosed today.

Total retail food and grocery sales were about equal to the 1931 level, but were 16 per cent under the record high of 1929. Retail food prices averaged more than 20 per cent lower than 1929.

U. S. Rubber Co. Profit in 1936 Best in 11 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Recording the largest profits since 1925, the U. S. Rubber Company annual report, released today, showed 1936 net income of $10,172,484, equal after allowing for a year's dividend requirements on the 8 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock to $3.31 a share of common.

For 1935 net income was $2,231,378, equal to $3.43 a share of preferred stock.

Net sales amounted to $160,361,025, compared with $127,793,614 in 1935.

F. B. Davis Jr., chairman of the board and president, in his remarks to stockholders, said options for 40,000 common shares at $20 a share have been granted the president and vice-president by directors, but not exercised. In August, 1936, there were issued 20,000 shares under the managers' share plan and 13,160 under the bonus plan, both at $20 a share, with respect to earnings for 1935.

The president and vice-president, Mr. Davis said, received a total of 6400 shares and the six vice-presidents of principal operating subsidiaries received a total of 8500 shares under the managers' share plan, having paid $5 a share in cash for an equal number of manager's trust shares.

A further 38,570 shares, including 24,000 at $20 a share under the managers' share plan, and 14,570 at $27 a share under the bonus plan, were issued in January, 1937, Davis reported, with respect to earnings for 1936.

Gibson Convinced German Banks Will Pay Foreign Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Harvey Gow Gibson, president of Manufacturers Trust Co. and chairman of the American committee of German "standstill" creditors, on his return from conferences in Berlin and London at which the agreement for "freezing" more than 1,000,000,000 marks of short-term credits owed by Germany to foreign banks had been renewed again for the seventh year, expressed the conviction that the banks there will pay their debts.

German banks, he says, are prosperous. "They are making money and are paying dividends," he declared. "It is inconceivable that they won't pay their debts."

Germany's trade position with the rest of the world had improved materially in the last year, Mr. Gibson said. In 1936 the country had an export surplus of 550,000,000 marks, in contrast to no favorable balance in 1935. The bankers to whom he had talked in Germany were under "a little less pressure than when I met them last year," he added.

Mr. Gibson said that the standstill credit held by American banks amounted to about $114,000,000, a reduction from $600,000,000 in 1931. The total standstill credits of all nations now come to about $440,000,000.

Chicago Business Pace More Rapid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Chicago retail and wholesale trade experienced during the past week all the benefits of a last minute consumer rush to buy before Easter, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Even without the lure of special sales, says the report, the larger stores were well patronized. The earliness of the Easter season and the unusually warm weather have stimulated interest in practically all lines of merchandise. Men's clothing appears to be the only pronounced laggard.

Industrially, Chicago shows no sign of stopping its spurt. The continued expansion in steel output is paralleled in other important departments of the city's manufacturing field. Electrical equipment and building materials are all in higher demand.

Hotels, restaurants, transit companies and railroads all indicate business materially better than during the same period a year ago. Heavy attendance at conventions being held in Chicago is adding to the condition.

83 New Industrial Plants Set Up in Carolinas in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Eighty-three new industrial plants were established, or work was begun on them, in the Carolinas' cities and towns served by the Duke Power company during 1936, the annual survey of the company reveals.

Of these new plants 41 were established by new concerns, and 42 were new plants or additions built by existing concerns.

Among the types of industries represented in the 83 new plants, hosiery had a substantial lead with 10 plants built by new concerns and 15 by existing concerns. Textiles other than hosiery took second place. Six plants by new concerns and 11 by existing concerns represented the expansion in that field. In the third place were food and feed processing plants with six plants built by new concerns and six by old ones.

Treasury Offers Half Billion Bond Refinancing Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Secretary Morgenthau announces an offering of $502,361,900 of 2½ per cent Treasury bonds due in 1953 and callable in 1949 on an exchange basis for an equal amount of 3 per cent notes maturing April 15. None will be sold for cash. This announcement confirms the previous intimation that there would be no borrowing of "new money" on the traditional March 15 financing date. These bonds are identical with the series issued on Dec. 15.

The new bonds will be exchanged par for par, with adjustment of accrued interest as of March 15 on the bonds issued and the notes exchanged. Like the original issue, they are dated Dec. 15, 1936, and bear interest from that date, payable semi-annually.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department and should be accompanied by a like face amount of Treasury notes of Series B-1937, maturing April 15, 1937, with attached coupon due April 15, 1937.

The subscriber who sends in his notes will be credited with accrued interest from Oct. 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the Treasury notes accepted and will be charged with accrued interest from Dec. 15, 1936, to March 15, 1937, on the bonds to be issued, and the difference, about $6.26 for each $1000 face amount, will be paid to him.

The Treasury will have to pay out in this way close to $3,145,000 if the entire amount of the new issue is refunded. However, in the 13 years before Dec. 15, 1949, when the bonds will be callable, the Treasury will have saved on paper, by the reduction of one half of 1 per cent in interest, a maximum of $32,653,465, making a net paper saving exceeding $29,000,000.

It was also announced that Treasury bills of about $300,000,000 maturing soon after March 15 would be paid in cash from quarterly tax receipts, as will about $165,000,000 interest on the public debt.

The Treasury will thus for the first time in several refinancing periods adjust its debt without resorting to borrowing additional funds, and will have effected a net decrease in the debt.

The present offering will be the only opportunity presented for the holders of Treasury notes maturing April 15 to exchange their notes for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, the Treasury stated.

Class I Roads Gain In Operating Net Income for January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Net railway operating income of Class I railroads of the United States in January, 1937, amounted to $38,436,679, which was at the annual rate of return of 2.70 per cent on their property investment, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads.

In January, 1936, their net railway operating income was $35,728,532, or 2.51 per cent on their property investment, and in the same month of 1930 their net railway operating income was $54,645,698, or 3.81 per cent on property investment.

This compilation as to earnings for January, 1937, is based on reports from 139 Class I railroads representing a total of 235,981 miles.

Gross operating revenues for January, 1937, totaled $331,684,689, compared with $299,058,328 for January, 1936, and $445,920,950 for January, 1930, an increase of 10.9 per cent in 1937 above 1936, but 25.6 per cent below 1930. Operating expenses for January, 1937, amounted to $253,644,142, compared with $231,741,087, for the same month in 1936, and $352,338,745, for the same month in 1930. Operating expenses for January, 1937, were 9.5 per cent greater than in the same month of 1936, but 28 per cent below 1930.

Class I railroads in January, 1937, paid $28,472,704 in taxes, compared with $21,564,509 in the same month in 1936, and $28,939,753 in the same month in 1930.

Thirty-two Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in January, 1937, of which nine were in the Eastern District, five in the Southern District and 18 in the Western District.

Old Colony Investment Trust Net Income Higher

Net income from interest and dividends of Old Colony Investment Trust for the year ended Feb. 1, 1937, totaled $110,897, equal to 36 cents a share on 300,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with income from interest and dividends of $66,509 a year ago, equal to 22 cents a share.

Realized net losses from sales of securities amounted to $4840 for the past fiscal year, compared with losses of $228,838 a year ago.

Balance sheet as of Feb. 1, 1937, shows total assets of $7,890,563, of which investment in securities at cost amounted to $8,016,079, compared with $9,117,193 on Feb. 1, 1936. Value of investment securities, as of Feb. 1, 1937, was less than book value by approximately $1,800,000, compared with a corresponding difference of $2,942,700 Feb. 1, 1936.

L. S. Starrett Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—L. S. Starrett Co., makers of mechanical tools and other products, with plant at Athol, Mass., reported net profit for six months ended Dec. 31, of $329,181 against net profit of $135,571 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1935. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, net profit from operating was $621,767 against $284,849 for preceding year.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Reached New High for Recovery

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity surged forward during the week ended Feb. 27 to a new high for the recovery movement. Advances in the three components boosted the index from a level of 100.5 on Feb. 20 to 105.7 (prel.) on Feb. 27. The comparative index last year was 82.5 on Feb. 29, 1936.

The sharpest gain in the adjusted indexes was recorded for miscellaneous freight car loadings. While a moderate decline was reported in the week's loadings—from 290,105 cars to 288,326 cars in the week ended Feb. 27—allowances for the Washington Birthday holiday lifted the figure above the usual seasonal gain.

As was the case for miscellaneous car loadings, reported data for electric power production and bank debits outside New York City were lower than the preceding week, but adjustments raised them to a higher level.

Output of electricity dropped off from 2,211,818,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Feb. 20 to 2,207,285,000 for the week ended Feb. 27. In the corresponding week of last year output totaled 1,941,633,000 kilowatt hours.

In one district, in the East, bank debits were higher than a week earlier, but decreases were general elsewhere.

The favorable turn in the steel industry last week with respect to wage increases and, what is regarded as even more important, recognition of the Lewis union, eased the labor situation generally.

The resulting increase in labor costs together with advances in raw material prices has been accompanied by reports of steel price increases ranging from $3 to $8 a ton. Operations were estimated by the Iron Age at 85 per cent of capacity and new orders were reported in anticipation of higher prices.

Automobile production jumped ahead during the week. Estimates by Cram's Reports, Inc., indicate output of 126,975 units compared with 111,915 the week before and 91,705 units in the corresponding week last year.

Retail trade spurted ahead as spring buying gained momentum. The volume of sales was the largest reported this year.

Textile mills are operating at a rate close to capacity, and orders are being rushed as a consequence of the efforts which have been started to unionize the industry.

Gains in building activity are reported throughout the country.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 27, 1937	Feb. 20, 1937	Feb. 29, 1936
Combined index	105.7	100.5	82.5
Bank debits outside N. Y. C.	97.4	95.0	78.1
Elec. power prod.	100.9	99.8	91.1
Misc. car loadings	113.7	107.4	86.6

* Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices last week were phenomenally strong, led by the steels. U. S. Steel opened Wednesday with a 10,000-share transaction at 115, involving $1,150,000. During the week it reached 125. Thus this ordinarily sedate issue has risen since early December by over 50 points, or a 66⅔ per cent advance. The immediate cause of the rise was the astonishing announcement of the Carnegie-Illinois recognition of the C. I. O., which came as an utter surprise to most traders, although a quite accurate prediction had enjoyed an exclusive circulation in the Street for a week or more before the news was published.

New highs were made by nearly all the other steel stocks. Total volume of trading was high, with Wednesday's volume exceeding 4,000,000 shares for the first time since February, 1936. The high-speed ticker was repeatedly late.

Reasons for Big Rise

Primary reason for the rise, of course, was the elimination of the long-expected steel strike. Smaller steel producers "fell over themselves" to follow the lead of the corporation in dealing with the unions or granting pay increases. It is a matter of common knowledge that the present volume of demand for steel is sufficient so that the industry can simply hand on the increased pay roll costs to consumers in higher prices.

Iron Age has been predicting a demand for "steel at any price" in coming months. Already many buyers are more concerned over delivery dates than prices, a situation which has its parallel in the market for non-ferrous metals. The current price rise in steel is one of the sharpest that the industry has ever put in effect at one time, exceeding the abortive price increase in the middle of 1934. The increase has to allow not only for higher wages, but for higher prices for scrap, pig iron, ore, coke, etc.

Almost as impressive as the rise in steels was the appreciation in rail shares, which "confirmed" the averages" last week, according to the Dow theory. This upswing was obviously due to expectation of better business rather than to any development peculiarly favorable to the rails, for recent rail news—loss of the surcharges, higher wage demands, etc.—has been unfavorable. Among the strongest in the group were the issues of carriers, particularly dependent on the heavy industries.

There is unofficial talk of a U. S. Steel sale of more stock to present holders through the issuance of rights sometime this summer. Purpose would be to pay off preferred dividend arrears and to expand. Quite a number of such offerings have been coming into the market in recent months, and some observers profess to see a danger signal in them, since they characterize strong and perhaps toppy markets. Others, however, say that the volume to date has been small compared to what it will be. Of course the Revenue Act of 1936 encourages such financing.

Capital Market at Standstill

The capital market is virtually at a standstill as a result of the fall in high-grade bond prices since December. No major flotation was made last week and the New York Times tabulated only $11,555,000 of new offerings, the smallest for any week in four months. There has been a virtual sit-down strike on the part of institutional investors, and half or more of this year's offerings are selling below the offering price, with many other issues being held up and syndicates taking their loss on past offerings.

A revival of offerings is expected to commence this week, but prices will be on a lower level. Much interest will attend the anticipated $130,000,000 issue of Philadelphia Electric Company 30 year 3½'s by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and asssociates. The issue is said to have been originally slated to carry a 3¼ per cent coupon.

It is probable that a steadily increasing proportion of bond offerings from here on will carry a conversion feature. Such recent offerings of this kind as the Pennsylvania 3¼'s have been conspicuous successes. New York Central announced that its new convertible offering is to carry a 3¼ per cent coupon and be convertible into stock at 60. Its present 6's are convertible into stock at 40, so that every point of the recent rise in the stock has been worth 2½ points on the bonds.

Federal Bonds Ease

The market for government bonds rallied on announcement that there would be no new money borrowing on March 15, but soon lost the gains. General skepticism prevails as to the trend of Governments. Some are wondering whether some untoward event could cause a shake-out something like what British consols suffered in London last month on the armament announcement.

There is some doubt that the Social Security Act will do what it is generally expected to do for the budget; it may be amended, or Congress may take advantage of its revenues for other purposes. The Treasury avoided a new offering by letting its cash run down and by increasing its floating debt, which it is supposed to be anxious to reduce.

Now that the word "inflation" has become more or less passé, the economic situation takes on all the aspects usually associated with that term—rising commodity prices, budget unbalance, increased floating debt, etc.

It begins to look as though there would be a real pinch in the money market when the final installment of the reserve requirement increase goes into effect on May 1. The banks took the March 1 installment last week with ease, excess reserves declining by $790,000,000 to $1,310,000,000, and the New York banks were so well prepared that not one had to buy "federal funds" from other banks.

Garvan Sees U. S. As a Debtor, Not Creditor Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An arithmetical study of American investments abroad, conducted by Pasley & Conroy, accountants, furnishes Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, with statistical material leading him to ask the question, "Is the United States not in truth and in fact, a debtor nation?"

In "Hot Money vs. Frozen Funds" just published as volume 12 of a series of pamphlets on American Political Economy, Mr. Garvan compares the monetary value of American foreign investments with foreign investments in this country, to conclude that in view of present world conditions it would be the better part of wisdom to keep American funds invested at home.

The report states that our foreign investments are estimated at some $8,800,000,000, using market values where they can be obtained and book values in all other cases. This is held to be what remains of a $15,000,000,000 investment (excluding war debts). What is its realizable value? What is its "hot money" value?

Worth of U. S. Money Abroad

"Some $2,000,000,000 represent the remains of our unhappy venture into foreign government loans," asserts Garvan. "We have a billion dollars invested in public utilities. Can we object to confiscatory legislation by foreign governments in the face of our own Government's attitude toward private utilities?

"We have a billion dollars in oil. The record of recent foreign legislation affecting this investment leaves much to be desired. Spread out all over the world, subject to the legislation of many governments, what is it worth? What would be the cost to the nation of protection against confiscation?

"We have a billion dollars in mining. This, too, is scattered throughout the world, subject to the same perils as our oil investments.

"What is the value of investments in war-torn Spain, in Germany, and other continental European countries, now figured at book value where there are no market values available?

"We have a half billion dollars invested abroad in agricultural and paper and pulp ventures. Is it more expensive for us as a nation, to legislate benefits to Cuban sugar and Canadian paper—to protect our investments in their industries—or would it be cheaper for us, as a nation, to build up home industries?

"Take these foreign investments to your banker and ask him how much any sound bank would loan on them."

Sees $9,000,000,000 Foreign Funds

Disputing Secretary Wallace's figure of $7,000,000,000 as the amount of foreign investments in this country, Mr. Garvan grants that, based on figures available to the Government, this is probably correct, but "my experience as investigator of concealed German property during the World War, and as Alien Property Custodian for 1919 to 1921, justifies me in saying that the figures gathered by the Government cannot represent more than 75 per cent of the foreign investment here. I am confident that it amounts to over $9,000,000,000. We have no right to go on doing business on this basis.

What American would not gladly exchange the $8,800,000,000 that we have scattered all over the world, subject to the legislative whims of all the governments of the world, subject eternally to revolution, dictatorships, wars, national animosities, special taxation, manipulated currencies, etc., for the $9,000,000,000 of foreign investments in America?

"All studies of our international balances will be hopelessly inadequate and incomplete, and policies based on our present figures will be necessarily unsound, until a law is passed compelling the contemporaneous report, under oath, of present foreign investments and thereafter of every foreign transaction, contract or agreement, and until business machines make these true figures available to our people by the fifteenth of the ensuing month."

Hits Foreign Loans

Blank & Stoller

Francis P. Garvan

President of the Chemical Foundation and One-Time Alien Property Custodian

New Life Insurance In Canada in 1936 Rises 5 Per Cent

OTTAWA (CP)—Net amount of life insurance effected in Canada during 1936 was $618,528,799, an increase of 5 per cent over 1935, the Department of Insurance reported. Of the total amount, ordinary insurance amounted to $437,788,862, industrial insurance $156,110,982 and group insurance $24,628,955.

Total net business in force at Dec. 31 was $6,405,891,916, an increase of 2 per cent over the corresponding amount at the end of 1935. Of this $4,258,151,198 was carried by Canadian companies, and $2,147,740,718 by British and United States companies.

The total net business in force of Canadian fraternal societies in 1936 was $103,672,913, and of foreign fraternal societies $63,912,851, or a total for fraternal societies of $168,585,764.

Fire insurance premiums written in Canada in 1936 were $41,192,377, after deducting registered reinsurance, a decrease of $732,314 compared with 1935.

Farm Holdings Cut By U. S. Land Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the last six months Federal Land Banks sold more farms than they took over and realized a net reduction in their farm land holdings for the first time since the depression, it was announced by the Farm Credit Administration.

During 1936, Federal Land Bank sales numbered 15,014, according to W. I. Myers, governor of the FCA, who said that real estate sales had been increasing since 1934. Sales rose from $17,600,000 in that year to $28,100,000 in 1935 and $35,200,000 in 1936, he said. Last year three out of every four farms sold by the Land Banks were bought by local farmers.

Farms owned outright by the banks numbered 24,355 at the end of last August, but declined to 22,505 on Feb. 1 this year, when the value of farm real estate carried on the books of the Land Banks was $73,500,000.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 86 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel producers added a little capacity at most centers during the past week with the result that they are now engaged at 86 per cent capacity, two points higher than a week ago and exactly equal to the rate in the second week of September, 1929, says the magazine Steel. At no time since have operations been as high.

Pittsburgh increased one point to 88 per cent; Chicago half a point, to 81; Eastern Pennsylvania one point, to 97; Youngstown 2½ points, to 84; Wheeling two points, to 96; Buffalo four points, to 90; Detroit three points, to 100. No change in rate was made at Cleveland, at 79½, Birmingham 77, New England 87, Cincinnati 64, and St. Louis 82.

Prices Raised

"Increases of $3 to $8 per ton on steel products announced by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., effective immediately and applying to June 30, are being followed by other producers," says the report.

"This is the industry's hedge against the added expense entailed by the advance in wages announced early last week, adding a heavy financial burden. Inasmuch as mills are practically sold out at former prices to the end of March, and further in some products, while the wage advance goes into effect March 16, producers are not entirely recouping their added payroll expenditure.

"Semi-finished steels were increased $3 per ton, with skelp boosted $6 as it did not advance last fall; shapes and plates were raised $4, bars $5; sheets of various grades $5 to $8 per ton, galvanized taking the maximum on account of the heavy increase in cost of zinc.

"On the heels of the steel advance pig iron producers in the East announced a further rise of $2 per ton on all grades, effective immediately and for second quarter. This is expected to become general.

Pig Iron Output Off

"Pig iron production in February was 3,020,006 gross tons, a decline of 6.2 per cent from January, on account of the short month. Daily average rate in February was 107,857 tons, the best since October, 1929, at 115,747 tons and 3.85 per cent above the rate in January. In February, 1936, the daily rate was 63,411 tons. For two months of 1937 output was 61.4 per cent greater than for the same period in 1936. Seven additional stacks were active in February."

Responding to the general price rise Steel's composites advanced sharply. Finished steel composite rose $4.40 to $60.70, nearly every item having some increase. The iron and steel composite advanced $2.52 to $39.47, the highest level since December, 1925. This composite is likely to be affected again this week as the $2 a ton price in pig iron becomes general. In the finished steel composite record January and February 1926, were at practically the present level.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advances of $2 a ton in prices of pig iron have become effective in all important centers, putting the price at the highest level since early 1924 for some grades and since late 1923 for others. The new price applies to second-quarter business, since booking for first quarter delivery have for some time been forcing iron makers to speed up operations.

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Quotations by Assoc. Press.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Government Bonds Off, Rail Liens Higher—Curb Market Up

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 3½s '43-45	107.21	107.21	107.21
29 4s '44-54	113.27	113.19	113.19
25 3¾s '46-56	112.17	112.17	112.17
50 3¼s '40-43 June	106.22	106.22	106.22
50 3¼s '41-43 Mch	107.20	107.20	107.20
8 3¼s '41	107.18	107.8	107.8
26 3¼s '44-46	107.24	107.20	107.20
15 3¼s '46-49	107.17	107.17	107.17
25 3¼s '49-52	107.20	107.20	107.20
2 3s '46-48	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 3s '51-55	106.7	106.7	106.7
41 2¾s '55-60	104.18	104.7	104.7
77 3¼s '45-47	104.28	104.24	104.24
10 2¾s '48-51	102.22	102.22	102.22
89 2¾s '51-54	101.6	103	103
21 2¾s '56-59	103.9	103	103
278 3½s '49-51	101.5	100.28	100.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49	104.27	104.27	104.27
17 3¼s '64	105.16	105.15	105.15

Home Owners' Loan

60 3s A'52	104.12	104.12	104.12
25 2¾s '49	102.3	102.3	102.3
2 2¼s '42-44	101.31	101.28	101.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	105½	105½	106½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102	102	102
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	68	68	68
121 Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
17 Alleghany 5s '49	95	94½	94¾
26 Alleghany5s '50 sta	68½	68	68
11 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100⅜	100⅜
22 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
57 Anglo C Nitrate deb '67	64¼	64	64
5 Ark&Mvalley B&T 5s '64	40	....	....
4 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Arm Del 4s '57	99½	99	99¼
1 Arm4½s'39 103 10-32	103 10-32	103 10-32	103 10-32
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	111	111	111
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	37¼	35	36¼
47 A C Line 4½s '64 (7)	103¼	102¼	103¼
5 A C Line 5s '53	96¾	96	96
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	105½	105½	105½
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	80	80	80
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	102	101½	101¾
13 B&O rfg 5½s '95	113	113	113
19 B&O 6s '96F	93¾	93½	93½
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	93¼	92¾	92¾
75 B&O cvt 4½s '60	82¼	82¼	82¼
14 B&O 4s '48	82	81¾	81¾
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	106½	106¼	106¼
1 B&O 5s S W '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Baing & Aroo cn 4s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 B & Ar 4s cvt 5s sta	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Battle Cgk & S 3s '89	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60C	126¼	126¼	126¼
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97¼
43 Boston & Me 5s '67	90	89½	90
5 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	95	95	95
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	91	90½	90½
6 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	96	95	95
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101¾	101¼	101¼
2 Bkly Qu C&Sb cn 5s '41	74	74	74
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	112	112	112
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	117¼	117¼	117½
23 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105¼	105½
11 Buf R & P 4½s '57	90¾	90¼	90½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	67	67	67
3 By-Prod C 5½s '45	102¾	103⅜	103⅜
5 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	29	29	29
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¼	111½	111½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	111	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116	115	115½
5 Can Pac 5s '44	116½	116½	116½
8 Can Pac 5s '54	113	113	113
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	108	108	108
28 Can Pac 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94¼	94¼
5 Can B Un Pac 4s '48	37	37	37
3 Can Foundry 6s '42	244	240	242
24 Can of Ga 5½s '59	125	123	123
73 Can of Ga 5s '59 C	23½	23½	23½
5 Can of Ga con 5s '45	23¼	23	23¼
63 Can New Eng 4s '41	36	36	....
13 Can Pac 5s '60	75½	73½	75½
3 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	103	102¾	103
5 Can P R N J 5s '87	109½	109½	109½
2 Certain-teed 5½s '48	82¼	82¼	82¼
21 Chesap Corp 5s '47	94½	94¼	94½
10 Ches Corp 5s '44	156	155	155
1 Chi & E 5½s '52	137	137	137
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
3 Am Int 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Am T & T 3¾s'46 '66	113¾	113½	113½
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
25 Am T & T 3½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	100	99¾	99¾
1 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	90¼	88	88
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	89½	89½	89½
57 Anp C Nitrs deb '67	40	....	....
5 Ark&Mvalley B&T 5s '64	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99	99¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "Spring Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. E. FRANKLAND, 807 North 90th Street

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Let us take care of your property. Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management. EDDY D. FIELD 1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles OR. 1201

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WELL-TRAINED, experienced teacher desires change of position; can teach arts and crafts, foods and clothing, and fundamental elementary studies. Write Box J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., 366 No. Ridgewood Place—2-room penthouse, single or en suite; near church, bus line; garage optional. O. K. CLAUSEN.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOR non-drinking couple, no pets; Brooklyn Heights; four-room; fireplaces; harbor view; modern; convenient; $110. Hanover 2-0259, N. Y. C.

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CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay, Maine—Cottage furnished, living room, fireplace, 4 sleeping rooms, kitchen, electricity, bath, porch, double garage; near beach; available for entire season. W. W. JOHNSON, 43 College St., Portland, Maine

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Registered Spencer Corsetiere; we create a design specially for you. For free demonstration telephone 744-M, Nashua, N. H.

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Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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206 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3583

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632

HELP WANTED—MEN

TAILORING salesman, to manage new store; general duties, etc. 169 Washington Street, Boston.

YOUNG man, practical experience in typewriter repair work, particularly on Royal and Underwood. Write Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE 10-room house in Lancaster, N. H.; modern; near White Mountains; large lawn, garden, garage; ideal year-round home or summer residence; price low to settle estate. MRS. C. W. HATCH, 18 Bailey Ave., Claremont, N. H.

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JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston.

LOTS FOR SALE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Large corner lot, preferred neighborhood, 5 min. Christian Science church and depot; near schools; good elevation. L. G. FROST, Real Estate and Insurance. Tel. Dedham 2148-W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE S. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, three or more afternoons; $17; Suite 1960, 11 W. 42nd St. CH. 4-6344, New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive office suitable for lady; practitioner; morning and afternoon hours; centrally located. Box 1293, Nat. Press Bldg.

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Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

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FOR SALE—Nicely furn. 8-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business. Call COM. 8175, Boston).

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home in exclusive section offers board and room with private lavatory; to elderly people. Write or phone A. ERICKSON, 126 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-4321.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St. N. W.—Exclusive guest home, master bedroom, twin beds, private bath; single room, semi-private bath; excellent meals. Decatur 1764.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, nicely furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; woman preferred. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

GIRL to share hotel studio room; Call six-seven, evenings, Room 614, Hotel Salisbury, 123 West 57th St., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished room for lady, next to the bath, 1860 Columbia Rd. Apartment 304.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3446 20th St., N. W.—Large, sunny, furnished room, second floor front to one person; quiet private home near church. Phone Adams 4049.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on the advertising and graphic arts trade to sell Artists' Rubber Cement as a sideline in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; commission. S. S. RUBBER CEMENT CO., 3438 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Owing to the recent passing of my mother, I wish to find a position for her chauffeur, who rendered her most perfect service for the last six years, and who was eleven years with his previous employer; American, ex-service man, mechanic, licensed electrician, very safe and dependable driver, and most willing and competent in every way. DR. E. HUBBARD, JR. 29 Highland Street Cambridge, Mass. TROwbridge 1193

TEN YEARS' OFFICE EXPERIENCE—Quick and accurate at figures; typewriting; code desired; English, French and Spanish thoroughly; good penmanship; age 29; references; any salary. CHAS. F. KELLANDER, 3438 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE by efficient, experienced young woman, willing to travel or go anywhere. Address Box 126, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE, promotional work, etc.; university education; 12 years' experience in educational and philanthropic organizations; supervising case work, managing office, preparing promotional literature, editing manuscripts. Write Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.—Immediate audition; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Music Committee.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in The Christian Science Sentinel and BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: NEW YORK, Thurs., Mar. 18th at 4 and 8 (2 courses); GREAT NECK, L. I., Tues., March 16th at 8; EAST ORANGE, N. J., Mon., Mar. 22nd at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Fri., Mar. 26 at 8:30. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, Pref. 8-10 a. m.)

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. C., Room 802, Chick. 4-4408.

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Begins Thursday, March 11th. An unusual opportunity to buy new Spring Merchandise at reduced prices.
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FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

Completely Ready
for
Spring and Easter
with
Smart New Coats and Dresses
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851 Portland
503 Congress Street

New Spring Hats
for Your Selection
Moderately Priced
FLORENCE M. BLAKE
ROOM 17 536A CONGRESS ST.
PORTLAND, MAINE

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
Re-opened at 144 High Street
CONGRESS BUILDING
Select stock for Misses and Matrons
Your patronage is invited.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER NECKWEAR
is very beautiful this season.
Brown & Batchelder
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
52 North Main Street

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

New Suits
for SPRING
Young! Versatile! Becoming!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Refrigeration
Lynn Oil Burners
28 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
31A SOUTH MAIN ST. PHONE 201
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

NAUTICAL
Mirrors - Trays - Lamps
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

DOVER

Daeris Restaurant
Centrally Located Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
MODERN EQUIPPED
MODERN METHODS
CLEANLINESS

Make
"DOVER DRUG"
DOVER, N. H.
and
AMESBURY DRUG
AMESBURY, MASS.
Your Headquarters for High-Grade Toiletries

UNITED BUTCHERS
MORRILL BUILDING
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat

See our special bargains in our Cleaning Up Sale.
MORRILL BUILDING
H. E. HUGHES

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

— Winter Motoring —
Driving pleasure depends upon the condition of your car. Change now to winter gear lubricants and prepare your radiators.
Individual Supervision— Superior Workmanship
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NO. ADAMS ST. PHONE 4845

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing
72 HANOVER STREET PHONE 282

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
99 Manchester Street Phone 11

Gelinas Cleaners
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
566 Somerville St. Phone 1116-W
N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Spring Opening
Spring Fashions Leaders in every line to be found at Leavitt's—Manchester's store with the newest fashions for the whole family.

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Swedish Facials a Specialty
The Best of Workmanship in All Lines of Beauty Culture
The Vogue Beauty Parlor
31 HANOVER ST. TEL. 4590

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

New Spring Treadeasy Shoes
Smartly Styled
Blissful Comfort
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Repairing and Overhauling
All Makes of Machines
This is the time to put yours in shape for the season.
GET OUR PRICES
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER ST.

THE DRAPERY STUDIO
Curtains—Overdrapes
Slip Covers—Shades
For estimates call 1386
36 W. Central St.

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Suits - Coats - Dresses
for Easter
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
HELENA RUBINSTEIN FACIAL PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames St. Phone 99
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
513 THAMES STREET TEL. 978
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. J. Sullivan

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
The New
1937 Spring Suits
Are Entirely Mannish Even to the Materials
$16.95 to $29.75

Easter Brings Weddings
Weddings Mean Silver and Other Bridal Gifts
Let
Barclay & Sons
be Your Jewelers
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

SANFORD & CHARLES
35th Street and Virginia Avenue
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Cambeco LOVE WORKS—
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23613
Six Stores in Norfolk

PHONE 44242
WRECKED CARS MADE NEW
J. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42916
957 Park Avenue

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Clover Creamery
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

For Your Spring Planting
Blue Ridge Gardens
Complete Nursery
Specializing in Boxwood and Rock Garden Plants.
LEE HIGHWAY BET. ROANOKE AND SALEM

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

NATALIE SHOPPE
NEW SPRING STYLES
in Women's and Misses' Apparel at Popular Prices.
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. DIAL 2-0678

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
You will enjoy shopping for your
EASTER WARDROBE
at Clarksburg's Fashion Center

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600-601-602-603

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2944, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks Neckwear, Gloves Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company
Follow that good old western custom and trade with the "Bay."

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
You never pay more at Edmonton's own store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

For the Happiness of Everyone on Easter Morn!
Flowers from
WALTER RAMSAY LTD.
FLORISTS
10346 JASPER AVENUE

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

MISS F. J. MOORE
Invites You to Her
EASTER SHOWING
of smart individual millinery reasonably priced
180 STAFFORD STREET, FORT ROUGE
PHONE 45134

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
Women's Man Tailored SUITS
Made to Measure
In Smart Men's Wear Fabrics
Delivery within two weeks
$35
Women's Coats, *Second Floor*

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY-FUEL COMPANY LIMITED
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
CLEANERS DYERS

QUINTON'S
FURRIERS TEL. 42361
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

Thos. Jackson & Sons Ltd.
370 Colony Street, Winnipeg
Phone 37 021
COAL, COKE and WOOD

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Don't say stockings
Say
Gold Stripe
A product of "Gotham" . . . sheer, clear, and flawless. In all the very newest spring shades.
Service or chiffon weights.
75c and $1
You'll get them at
ROBINSON'S

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R.1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME

Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.

Moderate Prices

Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

CUMMING'S

PROSPERITY SALE

A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.

CUMMING *The Clothier*

248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

OTTAWA

USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED

Makers of

THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD

Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut

458 Catherine St., Ottawa Sher. 600

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

901 BANK ST. C640-641 — 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone LO. 3602 1608 Bloor St. W.

Roberta Gowns

Featuring Exclusive Dresses at Moderate Prices

Made-to-Measure Garments Given Special Attention
Designer, OLLA MILLER

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

● BUDGET BUNDLE

12 lbs. $1.49

Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs 12c.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

FRANCIS CLEANERS and DYERS

We Call and Deliver

1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

RICHARD HONEYFORD

Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public

631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.

12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNDTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WINDSOR

Smart Spring Coats

in British Woollens and Tweeds

Man Tailored Suits

to wear under your fur coat now and to start the spring with later. Single and double breasted styles

C.H. The **SMITH** Company Limited

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Coronation Colours

Request a copy of our beautiful, authentic Coronation Colour chart when sending in your next order. Use these new shades for *all* your dyeing.

FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux FRERES LIMITEE

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR

Denham's LIMITED

Agents for
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
DOMINION SQ. BLDG.
1008 ST. CATHERINE W.

COAL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Punde & Boehm *Inc.*

Announcing
UNDINE
AN ENTIRELY NEW
PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS
1459 METCALFE STREET LA. 8136

SILVER FOXES

Priced Very Reasonably
Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats

JAY WOLFE, Inc.

Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Convenient Terms Arranged

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S.W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 2 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham S E 15 New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHSEA—Two girl holiday guests wanted for 7-year daughter; Christian Scientists preferred. Scudamore, 8, Queens Terrace.

CARS FOR HIRE

PRIMROSE 4477—Lady owner driver would take you shopping, theatres, sight seeing in and near London; terms moderate. HATFIELD, 80 Gilling Court, London, N. W. 3.

CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE, 7 h. p. Austin Saloon, 1934 model, sunshine roof, recently overhauled; one driver only, £70. Box M-30, BCM/CSM, London.

Local Classified Advertising

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W 8; Western 3094.

MISS MORGAN, EXPERIENCED FITTER, can dress you with taste and distinction. 47 Manchester St., London W 1 WEL. 5049.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency

(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-6 '30 Sat 10-12.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED, a very small unfurnished flat or 2 rooms in return for very moderate rent and a few hours' work given daily; good cook also good typist. Box W-451, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained furnished flat, first floor, bedroom, sittingroom, kitchenette and bathroom; plate and linen; from May 1st for 1 or 3 months; 3½ gns. per week, or for Coronation fortnight 13 gns. MRS. F. M. RICKMAN, 131 Beaufort St., Chelsea. Flaxman 9996.

LONDON, W 14—Second floor, 3 medium sized rooms, two facing south; gas, electric light, use bath; quiet, refined house; backing on public gardens; rent £65. Apply MISS JONES, 24 Addison Gardens.

LONDON, Hurlingham—Coronation; modern flat near West End; six rooms, centrally heated, etc.; cook-housekeeper if required. Box W-644, BCM/CSM, London.

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Studies In the Psalms

No. 93 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 71

God the Preserver of Man

(Wisdom Literature)

This psalm belongs to the so-called dramatic group, as it presents the subject in scenes, rather than in narrative form. This theme is again the familiar one of deliverance from trouble, a testimony of relief from a distressing condition.

It is interesting to note in the psalms the frequency of the association of the enemy with external foes, "the hand of the wicked," "the unrighteous and cruel man." In this psalm, however, other foes appear, "adversaries to my soul." And into this psalm comes not only the assurance of immortality, that development of the later period of wisdom thought, but the realization that there is no old age that just as "thou . . . shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth"; so also, "thou shalt increase my greatness."

Indeed, says the psalmist, "I am as a wonder unto many; but thou art my strong refuge" (v. 7).

The continued emphasis upon righteousness in this psalm is significant of its advanced thought; for it was through an understanding of righteousness that the beautiful results depicted in this psalm were made possible.

How dramatically the scene is presented in which the scheming enemies ("adversaries to his soul") are assumed to "take counsel together" (v. 10-). They say, "God hath forsaken him"—he is ready to show the signs of feebleness and old age.

But the one involved, who apparently has been an unavoidable eavesdropper to the imaginary discussion, proclaims in refutation:

> I will hope continually, and will yet praise thee. . . .
> My mouth shall show forth thy righteousness. . . .
> I will go in the strength of the Lord God.

There is no question that this joyous singer was a musician also. The praise he expresses upon the psaltery and the harp is coupled with the praise of his lips and the talk of his tongue. His understanding of the Holy One of Israel, a God of wholeness, as Isaiah depicts him, gives completeness to his beautiful song.

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So long as there are homes where
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stay;
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Grace Noell Crowell

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Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

As a P-C-C-C-C member, a Glenwood Springs, Colo., reader submits this answer to a recent cryptogram:

TEE HDSZL, *QDRPBHDCS, OGK ZTFB ALHKRP T HDSZL RZGHY. GCRB JGHB UB WB-EDBFB NEGUBH RTLTEGSKB YBARHDQLDGCA GN CBML AKJ-JBH'A EGFBEDCBAA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of columns that go to make up the news on the first page of the Monitor —— add the number of carats in pure gold ——; subtract the number represented by a twain ——; multiply by the number of dots that represent the letter "I" in Morse code ——; and divide by the number of players on each side in a game of basketball ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Here's a peppy one! How clever are you as a letter-changing Sleuth? Try rearranging the letters in that word "sleuth" to form another 6-letter word. Hustle now!

How Long Will It Take?

Referring to the catch problem printed the other day, which involved the digging of half a hole, here's one that is not tricky. Five men can build 5 boats in 5 days. How long will it take one man to build one boat?

Fun With Synonyms

The synonym for the first word has been checked as usual. Try matching the others:

1	assiduous	intrepid	
2	clandestine	arbitrary	
3	whimsical	diligent	1
4	laudable	submissive	
5	avaricious	determined	
6	auspicious	capricious	
7	absolute	secret	
8	fearless	commendable	
9	resolute	miserly	
10	humble	propitious	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation For Today

DO NOT CRY "Hey" until you have crossed the brook. —SWEDISH PROVERB.

Brevities

New Yorker: An insolvent Boston lady has been ordered by the court to pay off her bank loan at the rate of $1 a month for 3118 years. She'll get out of debt about the same time as the Government.

Kansas City Star: A fugitive from a Michigan prison was a janitor 17 years in Chicago before he was detected, which Senator Soaper says is not bad time at all for locating a janitor.

Philadelphia Bulletin: When you begin to skid on an icy road you know just how a politician feels when his constituents ask him to explain high taxes.

Humorist: Thatched bungalows are being built in Essex. They are very picturesque, the only drawback being that hungry cows are apt to eat the roofs at night.

Punch: A good "talkie" innovation is the unseen narrator who helps to explain the story. Hitherto this has been done by members of the audience.

Judge: Things must be improving. The only people you hear whining now are the trumpet players in night club bands.

Montreal Daily Herald: Keep on plugging. Remember the first olive you succeed in fishing out of a bottle loosens up the others.

Asheville Citizen-Times: Future wars will be less dreadful in one respect. The army now has machines to peel potatoes.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What pledge does the State Department now require of all citizens applying for foreign passports?

2. What country is definitely favoring fathers of large families in the matter of employment and promotion?

3. How many persons in the United States are still dependent on public relief for support?

4. What was the wage and hour agreement arrived at by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and John L. Lewis' Steel Workers Organizing Committee?

5. How does the cost of Great Britain's naval program compare with that of the United States?

6. What country has decreed a virtual lifetime military service for all male citizens between 18 and 55?

7. How much money was spent by the Republicans in the last presidential campaign? By the Democrats?

8. What two outstanding aviators of 1936 have been awarded Harmon international trophies?

9. Who has taken the place of Eugene Vidal as head of the Bureau of Air Commerce?

10. What income class in the United States buys more than one half of the automobiles and mechanical refrigerators?

11. Where are Great Britain's so-called "depressed areas"?

12. What bill recently passed by the Senate was officially designated as "the Peace Act of 1937"?

13. What was the keynote of President Roosevelt's address on March 4?

14. When does the International Non-Intervention Committee's plan to place a cordon of ships and observers about Spain go into effect?

15. How does the British air force plan to defend London from an air attack?

16. How many members does John L. Lewis' industrial union claim?

17. What is France's latest move to halt further depreciation of the franc?

18. Why is it possible that Great Britain's normal industry might have to remain at a standstill for the next three years?

19. What country, seeking to preserve all available breadstuffs, has ordered bakers to add corn meal to all wheat bread?

20. What will be the cost of Great Britain's great peacetime rearmament program?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Yes, How?

"You often cook much more for dinner than we use, darling."

"Of course! If I didn't, how could I economize by making left-over dishes?"

—Humorist

"I say, I wonder if you'd mind growing a moustache? My little boy came in and put one on."

To Match

Architect: "Now, if you'll give me a general idea of the kind of house you need . . ."

Client: "I want to have something to go with a door-knocker my wife brought home from Oxford." —Montreal Herald.

The Weather Report

Tenant (complaining): "There's a dozen holes in this roof that the rain comes through. How long do I have to put up with it?"

Landlord: "Well, what is today's prediction?"

The Reason

"I wish you wouldn't keep whistling that tune over and over again."

"But I've got to. There are twenty verses."—Tit-Bits

Query

I wonder if some labor laws
And other panaceas
Are sometimes thrown aside because
They're capital ideas?

The Harvest

A long wisp of artificial corn was the ornament on a girl's hat in the tramcar. It was placed horizontally, and it was tickling the face of a man who sat next to the wearer. Soon it came to rest in his ear.

The man took a huge clasp-knife from his pocket and began stropping it on the palm of his hand.

"Oh, what are you going to do?" cried the girl.

"If them oats gets in my ear again, miss," replied the victim, "there's going to be a harvest."—Tit-Bits.

Perpetual Youth

'Tis yet high day, thy staff resume,
And fight fresh battles for the truth;
For what is age but youth's full bloom,
A riper, more transcendent youth?
A weight of gold
Is never old;
Streams broader grow as downward rolled,

At sixty-two life is begun;
At seventy-three begin once more:
Fly swiftly as thou near'st the sun,
And brighter shine at eighty-four,
At ninety-five
Shouldst thou arrive,
Still wait on God, and work and thrive.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Games With the Speedometer

Soon tourists will fill our highways with autos, bound for all corners of the United States. Hours grow long even in such delightful travel; so when they begin to drag, play some games, notably games with the speedometer. Here is one:

Mark some object ahead of you—everybody guesses the distance from it, and somebody takes the reading on the speedometer. When the object is reached, check up and see whose guess comes nearest.

"How long is a mile?" is another good game. One person notes the speedometer, while the others call out when they think a mile has been traveled. In similar fashion figure up how many houses will be passed in a mile on both sides of the road, everybody guessing this number in advance, and then counting them to see how near he comes to the right number. Have the driver slow down, and guess the speed at which you are traveling.

These and many other games may be played with the speedometer.—Marcia M., Baton Rouge, La.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

A school-teacher had explained a group of examples in algebra, and several weeks later he assigned them as an unexpected test.

A boy stepped down to his desk and handed him a paper. "I haven't unfolded it," he said, but the teacher forgot the incident until some time later. When he again noticed it, he found that it contained the correct answers to all the examples, as jotted down by the student when the new work had been first explained.

Needless to say, the instructor was astonished at such a modest display of honesty. "How did you resist the temptation to check your answers? That certainly took some will power," he remarked to the boy after school hours.

"It wasn't hard, because it was the right thing to do, and I wouldn't let myself think anything else," the boy answered. Later, the teacher said, "One such demonstration of honesty is more gratifying to me than a roomful of perfect marks."

Daily Anecdote

'Our Friends'

Even in the bitterest days of the Civil War, the magnanimous spirit of Gen. Robert E. Lee would not permit him to speak harshly of the Union Army. To him they were always "General Meade's people," "General Grant's people," or "our friends across the river."

One day a young officer said, "I wish those people were all dead."

"How can you say that?" exclaimed General Lee. "Now I wish they were all home attending to their business, leaving us to attend to ours."

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. That the applicant pledge to keep out of Spain. Those who refuse are to be denied passports.

2. Italy's program of increasing the Italian population for future Italian armies gives every advantage to the father of a large family. A government communiqué says, "On large families in exceptional times for the fatherland will fall the heavier sacrifices and greater contributions of men."

3. 5,000,000.

4. $5 minimum daily wage and a 40-hour week.

5. The sum of $535,125,000 to be spent by Britain is about the same as that to be expended by the United States during the next fiscal year.

6. Italy.

7. Republicans, $14,198,202; Democrats, $9,228,406.

8. Howard Hughes (American) and Jean Batten (New Zealander).

9. Fred D. Fagg Jr., who founded and directed the Air Law Institute at Northwestern University.

10. A survey in nine selected cities shows that most automobiles and refrigerators are owned by families whose income ranges from $1000 to $3000.

11. These sections are in South Wales, Durham, Lancashire, Sutherland, and southern Scotland, where half a million men and women have been reduced to poverty by the closing down of shipyards, mines, and other industries.

12. The Pittman Neutrality Act, designed to keep the United States out of foreign wars.

13. He urged the immediate reorganization of the Supreme Court.

14. March 29.

15. At the first alarm of a hostile raid, huge fleets of balloons would be sent into the air to drop a network of cables that would cage in the city and ensnare any enemy plane that tried to dash through.

16. 2,000,000.

17. A big internal loan will be launched March 8 to save French finances from collapse.

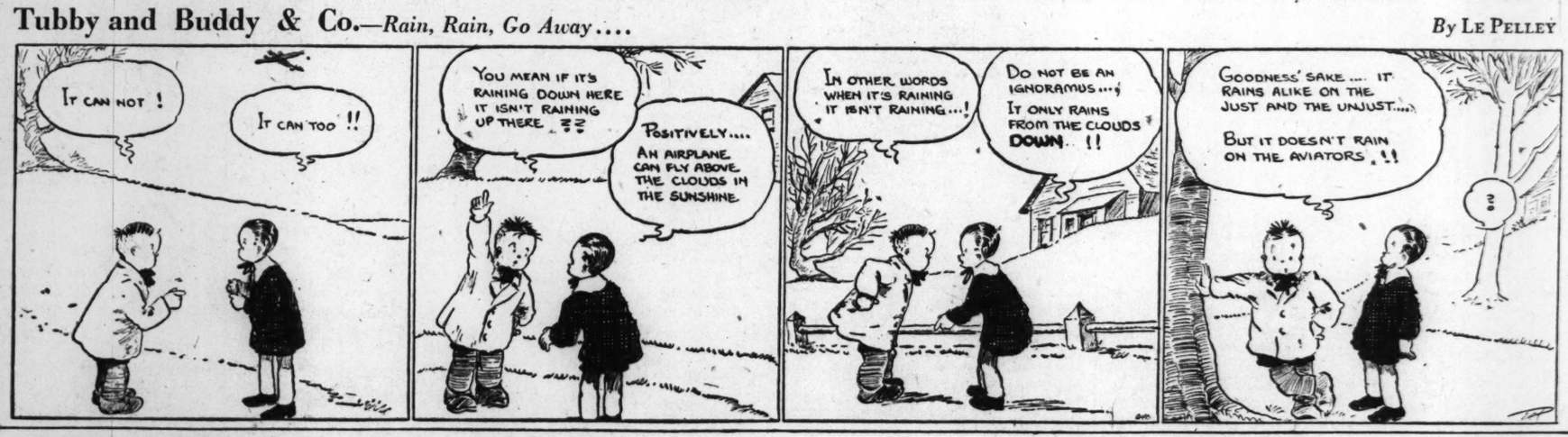
18. Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Coordination Minister, says industry may have to remain at a standstill while the nation perfected its armaments. He suggested that, owing to a steel shortage, the erection of new buildings and remodeling should be postponed.

19. Germany.

20. The total of army and navy figures is $936,195,000.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rain, Rain, Go Away....*

By LE PELLEY


IT CAN NOT !
IT CAN TOO !!
YOU MEAN IF IT'S RAINING DOWN HERE IT ISN'T RAINING UP THERE
POSITIVELY.... AN AIRPLANE CAN FLY ABOVE THE CLOUDS IN THE SUNSHINE
IN OTHER WORDS WHEN IT'S RAINING IT ISN'T RAINING...!
DO NOT BE AN IGNORAMUS...; IT ONLY RAINS FROM THE CLOUDS DOWN. !!
GOODNESS SAKE.... IT RAINS ALIKE ON THE JUST AND THE UNJUST....
BUT IT DOESN'T RAIN ON THE AVIATORS. !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Unpopular Trick*

By CARMACK

Today ol' Peter wanted to know why it was people always seemed glad to see me but that when he starts to make a fuss over anyone they usually back away and tell him to stop-
But I just laughed at him and told him he must be imagining things—
Then he said, "wait-Here comes "your Boss-I'll show you what I mean"—
And sure enough-It happened just as he said it would!
"But no wonder", I told him later. "You were going to jump up and put your paws on him-Hasn't your master ever warned you about that?" And he said, "No"-Tsk! Tsk!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

British-American Trade "Collaboration"

IT HAS become axiomatic to say that the only way to uproot the fears which are making mankind turn from the implements of peace to the implements of war is to uproot the obstructions preventing mankind from trading together in peacetime.

Two nations especially have it in their power to promote this economic appeasement: Great Britain and the United States. But at present these great commercial powers are pursuing opposite commercial policies. The sooner that fact is understood, the sooner genuine cooperation may be developed.

In the United States authority for the reciprocal trade agreements policy has just been extended to 1940. Under it sixteen agreements have already been negotiated. They have all provided for mutually lower tariffs. From a world standpoint this in itself is helpful. But even more helpful is the attachment to each agreement of the *unconditional* form of the most-favored-nation clause.

Under it when tariff favors are exchanged between A and B nations, they are non-exclusive. They are automatically "generalized," or granted to all trading nations, with the solitary exception of those which practice discrimination.

Such generalization may seem quixotic. Indeed, many Republicans at the last election so labeled the practice. In a new book called "Reciprocity," former Ambassador W. S. Culbertson, himself a Republican, traces the clause, however, back to the Republicans. It was inaugurated by Mr. Hughes, then Secretary of State, in 1922. Writing to Mr. Hughes in 1922, Mr. Culbertson showed that from 1778 to that date the *conditional* form of the most-favored-nation clause had governed American commercial policy. "It was based," says Mr. Culbertson, "upon the idea that treaty bargaining concerns primarily only the contracting states and that a reduction, made upon the 'condition' that certain reductions be made by the other party, is not to be granted to any third power unless that power gives an 'equivalent' concession."

Why did it break down? Because, as Mr. Culbertson says, "instead of contributing to equality of commercial opportunity among nations, it has become the support of discriminatory reciprocity treaties." In the 1922 Tariff Act, therefore, Congress voted in favor of "equality of treatment to all nations." Secretary Hull is now in active pursuit of that goal.

In Great Britain today, however, commercial policy is based upon precisely the opposite concept. Britain's trade agreements are exclusive. Thus, although they increase trade between the two contracting parties, this increase is at the expense of other nations. The effect is even more patent today because the exclusiveness is not limited to trade, but is extended to financial arrangements. Britain makes so-called payments and clearing arrangements binding the other contracting nation in the use of the foreign exchange created by the two-way commerce. If Great Britain binds another nation to an exclusive arrangement, the area of Mr. Hull's work is *pro tanto* limited, since that nation can no longer subscribe to the unconditional most-favored-nation clause.

In the old days Great Britain used to be the ardent champion of the non-exclusive policy. For years before the United States became wedded to the unconditional most-favored-nation clause, Great Britain carried the whole battle on her shoulders. But as economic nationalism spread, particularly after the United States put up the Hawley-Smoot tariff, the situation for Britain became one of "free imports without free trade." Great Britain then went over to bilateralism, and her ability to recapture the larger vision of multilateralism has since been undermined by the pressure of immediate necessities. The case of the distressed areas, for example, seems to call for every effort to make exclusive arrangements in their behalf.

Yet, just as the switching of world trade by exclusive arrangements is harmful to the nations outside those arrangements, so this same switching in behalf of particular industries at home is harmful to the other industries. This, at any rate, is the statement made in a recent article in the London Times by a correspondent who raised doubts as to the long-run wisdom of British commercial policy. Perhaps the internal effects of an exclusive policy will help to impel a change; in which case commercial collaboration would supplement monetary collaboration in world appeasement.

Another Housing Shortage

OBSERVING, these mellow evenings, the otherwise staid citizen, head in air, ambling abstractedly among his trees, it is wise not to leap at conclusions. He is not a poet in pursuit of his pentameters, neither is he stalking the elusive rime. He may be engaged in the somewhat paradoxical pursuit of seeking a fitting "foundation" for the tiny structure which, during the winter, he has been building in the basement.

While Congress is concerned with the building of hundreds of homes involving expenditure of millions of dollars to the end that a potential shortage may be met, birdland, it would seem, has its own housing problem. Those who have had opportunity recently to examine nests have observed a decided change in ornithological architecture, or, perhaps, may have noted with surprise a decided trend toward "jerry building." This is not to be charged against the fabricators, who, given proper materials, are careful, conscientious workmen. They are merely making the best of the somewhat limited material at hand.

With the disappearance of heavy-maned Dobbin from our streets and a growing inclination to substitute gummed strips of paper in package wrapping, Robin Redbreast and Orlando Oriole are faced, in the resultant dearth of string and horsehair, with a serious shortage of "lumber." This bird-housing shortage, once brought to general attention, no doubt will result in the erection of many miniature "model homes."

One Language More or Less

AS ENUMERATED in the latest census of the Swiss Confederation, more commonly Switzerland, 2,924,314 Swiss spoke German, 831,100 spoke French, 241,985 spoke Italian, and 44,204 spoke Romansch. The last named is ancient Roman with such modification as has come in during the centuries it has continued to be spoken by descendants of the Roman legionnaires who settled in the Engadine valley about the beginning of the Christian era.

The settlement grew, but despite Teutonic influences it kept the speech of the Roman soldiery. The valley became the fief of a medieval bishop, won its independence in the fifteenth century, underwent other vicissitudes, and in 1815 became part of the Swiss Confederation. Under the Constitution there were adopted three official languages in which state documents, official publications, bank notes, must be printed and which are together taught in the schools. It is equally proper and constitutional to call Switzerland *Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, Confederation Suisse,* or *Confederazione Svizzeria.*

It would almost seem as if three constitutional languages were enough. But the people of the valley are seeking an amendment of the Constitution to make Romansch a fourth. Without knowing what Switzerland would be called in Romansch, it seems unlikely that the amendment will be adopted by a nation the great majority of whose citizens would then have to learn four languages instead of three for the conduct of their daily affairs.

"Feminine Touch" in Utilities

THE election of Mrs. Kenneth B. Norton to the directorate of the Westchester Lighting Company has attracted widespread interest as a forward step in the "humanizing" of public utility management. Her reported comment that this move is "commendable but not strange, since women spend 85 per cent of the money disbursed for the necessities of life," appears much to the point. As a matter of fact, women have been figuring increasingly in utility developments in recent years, and the casualties of the depression passed by many "home service" personnel.

One reason for this is the rapidly growing conviction among gas and electric company managers that there is no backlog like household usage to maintain earnings in fair financial weather or foul. Out of the increase in residential business enjoyed by utilities during the slump has come the fruitage of lower prices for service, so that both the companies and the public have benefited from rising sales whether rate reductions have been voluntary or ordered by the regulating authorities.

According to the latest directory of central station companies, the general sales manager of the Detroit Edison Company is a woman, Miss Sarah Sheridan, who is well known in utility circles as a progressive builder of business. As yet the great majority of women in utility work perform clerical service in offices, do secretarial tasks, or engage in selling appliances or in the demonstration of cooking, lighting, laundry or other facilities now available by pipe or wire. During the World War women were trained in some localities to operate electric substations for the neighborhood distribution of power, rendering faithful routine service when men were scarce.

It will not be necessary for women to understand the engineering problems of utility service in order to add an intensely practical and friendly "feminine touch" to corporate life. After all, one of the chief obstacles to the best public relations in utility operation today is the tendency of directors and officials identified with economic and technical affairs to overlook the human customer's viewpoint as a layman, and for this reason the new director of the Westchester utility would seem to have been given a real opportunity to exert an influence for fine co-operation in a field formerly pre-empted to such a large degree by business men and engineers.

If Forrest Had Won

Book News of the Day

AGAIN the Confederacy has a portion of its story told through the medium of fiction. NONE SHALL LOOK BACK, by Caroline Gordon (New York: Scribner. $2.75), covers about three years of the Southern campaign, beginning just before the surrender of Fort Donelson to Grant and ending late in 1864.

The chief fictitious characters are Kentuckians, secessionists in a state that tried to maintain its neutrality. Urging upon Kentuckians that "their country had been invaded," Nathan Bedford Forrest, authorized to raise a mounted battalion, came secretly into the State, collected equipment and secured recruits. Among these were the Allard boys, many of their schoolmates and their neighbors.

As a piece of fiction the story centers in the Allards of Brackets, a plantation in Kentucky, and their distant cousins, Allards of North Georgia; most of all in Lucy, a granddaughter of Fontaine Allard of Brackets and Rives Allard of the Georgia branch—in these two and their brief married life which began and ended during those three war years. Lucy and Rives, and the large family and local groups with which their lives were interlocked, are soundly imagined and portrayed.

The emphasis is on actual fighting and military strategy. The Allards and their friends were just a few among the many thousands of young men who went into battle with high hope, were wounded, imprisoned, starved, slain; the many thousands of old men who saw their plantations ruined; the women who fought most valiantly of all to keep something of the old South alive through that ordeal.

The story of these imagined characters, well composed and reasonably presented, appeals to the intelligence of the reader, but it does not stir his emotions as much as does the actual history of General Forrest. Forrest was consecrated to the cause. That ex-slave trader had the gift of stirring men to a passion of loyalty and almost unimaginable prowess. Three times Forrest stood out in dramatic contrast to his fellow-generals: First, at Fort Donelson, when after vainly advising against surrender, he led his own cavalry and such infantry as would go with him out through icy water to safety. Second, after the Union retreat to Chattanooga, when Forrest pleaded, to no avail, with his commanding officer Bragg to let him take the cavalry and attack Burnside before Rosecrans could get his troops out of Chattanooga. Third—and the last sight the reader gets of Forrest—when he galloped across the plain on his great gray gelding, with his own hand carrying his rosy banner straight up to the Federal fortifications.

The whole book is one to savor thoughtfully and remember with appreciation of its transparent, quietly effective but not lively style, its characters who grow upon one the longer one thinks about them, and its three or four remarkable chapters, especially those which relate the march of events at Chickamauga and the rally at Okolona.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Bartering Artists

EVEN in our most tariff-ridden days, and despite increasingly rigid immigration laws, the United States has happily never tried to close its doors to European scholars and artists invited to help make American life more abundant in the best sense of that term. These visitors have been exempted from our contract labor laws. And while there may have been in the past a certain snobbishness in our enthusiasm for foreigners of reputation, the overwhelming majority of them have won our plaudits through unquestioned merit alone.

Has experience justified our liberality in this regard? No one who examines the record can have any doubts on the subject. The long line of scholars engaged by American universities, the even longer line of musical and theatrical artists who, since colonial days, have been invited to play in our theaters, perform in our orchestras and on our concert stages, have had a fructifying effect on our intellectual and artistic history.

Now Representative Dickstein would upset the fine old American tradition of welcoming talent, whatever its nationality. Because, unfortunately, certain foreign nations discriminate against American artists of the concert stage, the theater and the screen, he would retaliate by imposing equivalent restrictions on the talented nationals of those lands. His bill, on which hearings are now in progress, stipulates that the number of musical and theatrical performers permitted entry into the United States from any one foreign nation be limited to the number of Americans "of similar qualifications" allowed to perform in that nation. . . .

Mr. Dickstein's bill would reduce art to the level of sacks of potatoes and bales of cotton. It is misguided nationalism run riot, and it is based on the utterly false assumption that cultural interest is a fixed quantity, to be divided among available artists, instead of something that can be indefinitely expanded. —*Washington Post.*

Those Cigarette Endorsements!

"NO, NO, no," exclaimed Giovanni Martinelli, the opera star. "The pipe, the cigar, the cigarettes!"

Reporters who had come to interview the famous singer hastily extinguished the three evils, when he explained that the smoke made his throat sore.

"But didn't you endorse a cigarette once?" asked a reporter.

"Si, si," admitted the smiling tenor. "But remember what I said. I said, 'These cigarettes never make my throat sore.' And that is true. They never do."

"Because," a reporter suggested, "you never smoke them?"

"Si, si," laughed Martinelli. "I never smoke them. I never smoked anything in my life." —*Quoted in Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

Peter Savary

"Big Ben" Peers Over the Shoulder of Westminster Hall

THE charwomen of the British House of Commons have been busy with brooms and dusters sweeping up notes for Opposition eloquence in a vote of censure debate. These censure debates take place periodically at Westminster, it being a tradition of the British Parliament for the Government to find time for them whenever the party that is not in power thinks fit to initiate them. The latest has been to complain of action taken by the Admiralty in dismissing some dockyard workers for sabotage without giving them an opportunity of answering the charges on which their services had been dispensed with. The Government's majority obediently defeated the Labor motion, but the Government is looking into the matter further to see whether some better system cannot be devised.

* * *

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, managed to give his supporters a relieving touch of comedy when defending in the House of Commons the not very strong position of his Government on the question of the dockyard workers. The Labor Opposition had urged the appointment of an arbitrator on the dismissed men's behalf. Mr. Baldwin made even his critics laugh by blandly suggesting that they should employ him in a similar capacity to settle the pending case of political sabotage in their own ranks. The case he referred to was that of the "Socialist League" headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, left wing organization since disaffiliated by the Labor Party for flirting with Communism. Mr. Baldwin said he understood Sir Stafford was to be expelled by the Labor Party. Front bench Labor representatives shook disconcerted heads—but he continued, "I was going to offer my services as an arbitrator." His point—whether accurate or no—was that the Government's position in refusing this expedient for its dock workers was that which Labor itself adopted toward one of its own supporters.

* * *

The 615 M. P.'s of the House of Commons where Big Ben's chimes resound, have become so resigned to expecting increased taxation this year that they regard as an underestimate rather than the reverse, the view just expressed by Sir Robert Horne, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, that threepence in the pound will be added to the Income Tax.

The 3,500,000 British Income Tax payers already surrender four shillings and ninepence to the Government out of every pound they receive after small family and other allowances have been deducted. Raising this to five shillings should produce about £12,000,000 sterling additional revenue. This, considerable as it may be in itself, is recognized as far from sufficient to pay the big liabilities that are being incurred for rearmament. Both a loan and also new taxation—additional to income tax—are therefore being discussed. Bankers say "the less borrowing the better at present," and as their "say-so" usually goes in Whitehall, other sources of new money are also expected to be drawn upon, such, for example, as increasing short-term indebtedness or revaluing the now extensive gold reserves.

* * *

"The Knights Templar of old never led a crusade on behalf of humanity greater than that of the Red Cross organization during the disturbances in Spain." This was said by Mr. Ben Tillett, chairman of the National Trade Union Club, at a recent reception here to Dr. Charles Brook, who has been intimately connected with that splendid work.

Dr. Christopher Addison, a member of the last British Labor Government, said the work had won a large measure of national support and given a sense of self-respect to many British people whom it had enabled to feel that something valuable and helpful was being done without hindrance to the cause of justice and freedom. Dr. Brook said he was particularly proud to say that without exception the nurses sent to Spain had won the admiration of the Spanish people with whom they had come in contact. He wished to pay tribute to the unselfish devotion to humanity and freedom so signally demonstrated by both men and women who had voluntarily given their services on the Spanish front.

* * *

The critical attitude of Rudyard Kipling to the constitutional reforms about to be introduced in India by the British Parliament is indicated in a posthumous autobiography of that famous writer now delighting many thousands of readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

When Kipling went to India, in his youth he lived chiefly in Lahore, the capital city of the Province of the Punjab, where he was on the editorial staff of a newspaper read almost exclusively by soldiers. The Punjab at that time knew little of the Indian politicians who now dominate the situation throughout Britain's great eastern dependency.

His contacts were thus rather with the martial than with the scholarly elements in the population. His outlook in consequence became more that of the soldier than of the civilian. The fact has a bearing upon the reforms, since it might be difficult otherwise to understand how so wonderfully faithful and enlightened a recorder of facts as Kipling undoubtedly was, could have reached so different a conclusion from that arrived at by legislators at Westminster on the question of India's fitness to govern itself on democratic lines.

* * *

The Ambassador's Gallery in the House of Commons has lost a well-known figure and a great many M. P.'s miss an esteemed personal friend in the departure of Mr. Robert W. Bingham for the United States.

Mr. Bingham has been universally popular here. Many expressions of regret are heard in Westminster at his having been called away from London to his home city of Louisville by floods, which themselves have caused deep feelings of sympathy throughout Britain. He is assured of the warmest welcome when he returns here, as is hoped may be the case next summer. His place during his absence is being well filled by Mr. Ray Atherton, who has won golden opinions among all classes during the long period he has been counselor at the Embassy.

E. C. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hamstrung by Court Decisions?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Ickes remarked at Austin before the Texas State Legislature, as quoted in a recent Monitor: "Democracy cannot survive if it cannot function properly, and no democracy can function properly if it is constantly 'hamstrung' by decisions of the Supreme Court."

But Mr. Ickes fails to explain just how our democracy has survived and thrived these 150 years of its existence under the guardianship of this same Supreme Court.

Or, is there now a new democracy, the Roosevelt democracy, whose ideas, unannounced and untried, must be protected from the yardstick of our history—the Constitution and the Supreme Court? E. D. W.

Loveland, Colo.

Cruelty for Art's Sake

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been increasingly evident of late, notably in films commanding the higher prices, the use of cruelty to horses to bring greater realism into the screen picture. War scenes in particular are made to seem more realistic by forcing horses in considerable number to stumble and plunge to the ground. Every lover of the horse must regret this unnecessary cruelty, and he should express in the most effective way possible his vigorous protest against this policy of some producers. Certain reviewers of films, writing for the public press, have justly condemned this growing practice, but there is also need of the right sort of expression from the rank and file of film patrons.

New York, N. Y. HARRISON ROCKWELL

The Wide Horizon

Steel . . . The Court . . . Peace

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE MOST stirring debate of recent American experience continues inexorably, dwarfing other subjects which ordinarily would grip all our attention. With his two opening speeches, President Roosevelt apparently intends to adjourn his personal part of the argument during his visit at Warm Springs—a deliberate gesture of nonchalance with a calculated political effect. "Time is of the essence," he said Thursday night, but in the President's strategy it is a judicious mixture of pressure and delay.

His opponents, led by some of the ablest members of the Senate, have to fit their strategy to both presidential speeches and presidential silences, and it remains to be seen which are more effective. Mr. Roosevelt plans a fishing trip off Texas in late April, implying that the court vote may not come in the Senate until some date after the first of May. And of course it may be a long time after that date. There will thus be plenty of time for the public, and the Senate, to make up its mind. Meanwhile, we slowly realize that other events of importance are happening in the nation.

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It is hard to decide which event in Washington in the past historic week most deserves the thoughtful attention of Americans. There were four developments of the most challenging importance:

(1) John L. Lewis' aggressive industrial union drive won a notable triumph in securing an agreement with "Big Steel," thus averting the greatest threatened strike of the year. But with each succeeding success of this new labor movement, more people are saying that labor must accept responsibilities, and American industrial relations move toward the stability of guaranteed collective bargaining which prevails in the most successful European democracies.

(2) President Roosevelt's drive on the Supreme Court went into the attack phase. His victory dinner speech was forceful and confident, yet it contained many weak points. It was a challenge to the embattled leaders of the opposition, particularly the Democrats among them, but its real importance lay in its final indications that the President is staking everything on this fight, and will use every weapon in his armory. There seems little room left for real compromise. That being the case, and the President being willing to interpret his call for action "now" as any time in this term of Congress, and with many stages in his campaign still to come, most realistic political observers expect him to get his bill passed some way. But where he will be then: whether he will not still have adverse majorities of the court, and what will remain of his prestige if it is shown that this whole fight has been futile, are the crucial questions then to arise.

(3) Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt—the two chief statesmen of the New World—spent long hours in peace talk at the White House. The Canadian Premier leaves Washington today and soon will be off to the coronation conference at London. He will undoubtedly be an accredited interpreter of President Roosevelt's views, perhaps even an exponent of the Roosevelt peace plan which is in constant sub-surface discussion here. It would seem that a major development of American foreign policy is under way. Not only was Mr. Walter Runciman here, followed so shortly by Prime Minister King, but the new French Ambassador, M. Georges Bonnet, is probably the most able of all French negotiators, and Ambassador William C. Bullitt, just back in Washington, is now President Roosevelt's most confidential emissary.

(4) Connected with this last factor is the stabilization of the franc, with which the American Treasury through the tripartite monetary agreement stands ready to co-operate. France—and particularly the Blum Government—seems to Washington to be one of the primary factors of stability in Europe today, along with the British. Effective American aid to this floundering Government might well be the turning point in Europe's struggles toward a genuine post-war rather than pre-war period.

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So thoughtful citizens have much to consider in their current history. The success of Mr. Lewis' drive has profound political implications. Mr. Lewis, flushed with victory, complimenting the steel masters, presents a different picture from Mr. Lewis, vindictive and militant. Labor dissatisfied made constant demands upon the Administration, pushed it into still more extreme positions. Labor satisfied is to some extent labor disarmed, and the Administration can take a more impartial view of the whole field of industrial relations. With industrial unionization pushing ahead, with membership rolls pyramiding, the Government's job becomes one of facilitating the peaceful evolution of better labor relations, as in Britain, France, or Scandinavia.